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AND

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### REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

*The Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XVIII. History of England, Vol. II.* By Sir J. Mackintosh. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

HISTORY, like all other branches of literature, may be divided into divers species, differing from each other, as amusement or utility, simple narrative or elaborate research, have preponderated in the mind, or been within the power of its numerous writers. First come the chroniclers of early antiquity—full of fables, which, like the allegories of the ancients, often contain important truths. Secondly, the chroniclers of their own time—vivid, picturesque, but under all momentary influences; often swayed by passion, and still oftener darkened by prejudice. Then comes another stage of history;—the nation has reached a high point of civilisation; and civilisation is a species of moral Nile, to trace whose sources is matter of strong attraction. Experience looks back to the past for its instruction; our present pride finds food in former dignity or national progress. Theories seek to support themselves on facts, and preceding days are found replete with amusement and information. Modern historians may also thus be divided into two classes: the antiquaries, who usually bring more of industry than mind to their task; men of indefatigable industry, to whom research is a passion; who compare and collect, find curious documents, bring private papers to bear upon public ones, and are, like the first voyagers to America—full of discoveries. To use a simile, they dig the mine for its ore, the quarry for its marble, whereof the future palace is to be built. The antiquaries furnish the materials of history; and one remark will shew their usefulness and importance. It is from the fact that the inference must be deduced; and if the fact be false, of what value is the inference?—Next comes the philosophical historian, to whom the past is a mighty moral lesson, to be applied to the benefit of the present; who is to draw from facts their instruction; and in the dangers or the triumphs, the errors or the benefits, of our forefathers, is to find so many beacon-lights of assistance and warning to their children. Such an historian is Sir James Mackintosh. We would place this work (if it continue as it has begun) in the hands of a young man entering public life, as the most valuable and enlightened of commentaries on our English constitution. Every page is marked by the reflection and knowledge thrown out by a mind as highly gifted as it is highly cultivated. We shall endeavour to collect such passages as may enable our readers to form some judgment of the thought bestowed on this work,—thought as accurate in its analysis, as it is clear in its expression.

#### Restored dynasties.

"A restoration, after an establishment of sixty years, is a revolution, and leads to an endless series of revolutions. The revived establishment is as untried by the existing generation as if it had not subsisted in past times; it is as little known from experience

whether it will be suitable to their needs; combined, as it must be, with new and unknown agents, no man can foretell its future course from a remembrance of its former power in a simpler form, or in other combinations."

View of the rise in the commercial classes. "That the rise of the pacific and industrious classes should coincide with the discoveries of a new continent and of eastern commerce, can only be thought accidental by shallow observers of human affairs. When we consider the previous discoveries, the coincidence of the voyages of Columbus with that of Gama, and with the conclusion of the treaty now under consideration, it appears evident that the growing wealth of the trading body was the parent of the passion for discovery, and the most important agent in the expeditions against the new world. The attractions of romantic adventure, the impulse of the fancy to explore unknown lands, doubtless added dignity to such enterprises, and some of the higher classes engaged in them with a portion of the warlike and proselytising spirit of crusaders. But the hope of new produce, and of exchanges more profitable, were the impelling motives of the discovery. The commercial classes were the first movers. The voyages first enriched them, and contributed in the course of three centuries to raise them to a power of which no man can now either limit the extent, or foretell the remote consequences. As America was discovered by the same spirit which began to render all communities in their structure more popular, it is not singular that she should herself most widen the basis of government, and become the most democratical of states. That vast continent was first settled for her rich commodities."

How just are the ensuing remarks on the progress of reason!

"All the inventions and discoveries of man are only various exertions of his mental powers; they depend solely upon the improvement of his reason. With the vigour of reason must keep pace the probability of adding new discoveries to our stock of truth, and of applying some of them to the enjoyment and ornament, as well as to the more serious and exalted uses of human life. By a parity of reasoning we perceive, that those who remove impediments on the road to truth, as certainly contribute to advance its general progress as if they were directly employing the same degree of sagacity in the pursuit of a particular discovery. The contrary may be affirmed of all those who oppose hinderances to free, fearless, calm, unprejudiced, and dispassionate inquiry: they lessen the stores of knowledge; they relax the vigour of every intellectual effort; they abate the chances of future discovery. Every impediment to the utmost liberty of inquiry or discussion, whether it consists in the fear of punishment, in bodily restraint, in dread of the mischievous effects of new truth, or in the submission of reason to beings of the like frailties with ourselves, always, in proportion to its magnitude, robs a man of some share of his rational and moral nature. Truth is not often dug up with ease: when it

is a general object of aversion,—when it is represented as an immoral or even impious search,—the difficulties that impede our labours are increased; the most irresistible passions of our nature, and the most lasting interests of society, conspire against improvement of mind; and it is thought a crime to ascertain what is generally advantageous, though thereby only can be learned the arduous art of doing good with the least alloy of evil."

Again, on intolerance.

"The flagrant inconsistency of all Protestant intolerance is a poison in its veins which must destroy it. The clerical despotism was directly applicable only to works on theology; but, as religion is the standard of morality, and politics are only a portion of morality, all great subjects were interdicted; and the human mind, enfeebled and degraded by this interdict, was left with its cramped and palsied faculties to deal with inferior questions, on condition even then of keeping out of view every truth capable of being represented as dangerous to any dogma of the established system. The sufferings of the Wickliffites, the Vaudois, and the Bohemians, seemed indeed to have fully proved the impossibility of extinguishing opinion by any persecution in which a large body of men can long concur. But the two centuries which followed the preaching of Luther, taught us, by one of the most sanguinary and terrific lessons of human experience, that in the case of assaults on mental liberty, Providence has guarded that paramount privilege of intelligent beings, by confining the crimes of mankind, as it has seen fit for a season to allow that their virtues should be circumscribed. Extirpation is the only persecution which can be successful, or even not destructive of its own object. Extirpation is conceivable; but the extirpation of a numerous sect is not the work of a moment. The perseverance of great bodies in such a process, for a sufficient time, and with the necessary fierceness, is happily impracticable. Rulers are mortal: shades of difference in capacity, character, opinion, rise among their successors. Aristocracies themselves, the steadiest adherents to established maxims and revered principles of rule, are exposed to the contagion of the times. Julius aimed at Italian conquest; Leo thought only of art and pleasure; Adrian burned alike with zeal for reforming the clergy and for maintaining the faith. Higher causes are in action for the same purpose. If pity could be utterly rooted out, and conscience struck dumb; if mercy were banished, and fellow-feeling with our brethren were extinguished; if religion could be transformed into bigotry, and justice had relapsed into barbarous revenge,—even in that direful state, the infirmities, nay, the vices of men—indolence, vanity, weariness, inconstancy, distrust, suspicion, fear, anger, mutual hatred, and hostile contest—would do some part of the work of the exiled virtues, and dissolve the league of persecution, long before they could exterminate the conscientious."

Luther is finely sketched.

"To follow Luther through the perils which he braved, and the sufferings which he endured, would lead us too far from our proper province; but, in justice to him, the civil historian should never omit the benefits which accrued to the moral interests of society, from the principle on which, to the end, he founded his doctrine—that all rites and ceremonies, all forms of worship, nay, all outward acts, however conformable to morality, are only of value in the judgment of God, and in the estimate of conscience, when they flow from a pure heart, and manifest right dispositions of mind. Wherever the outward acts are considered as in themselves meritorious, it is apparent that the performance of one outward act may be conceived to make amends for the disregard or omission of other duties. Some notion may be formed of the possibility that the justice of a superior may be satisfied for a theft or a fraud by a self-inflicted suffering, or by an outward act of unusual benefit to mankind. But it is evident that no such substitute can be conceived for a grateful and affectionate heart, for piety or benevolence, for a compassionate and conscientious frame of mind. Where these are wanting, outward acts can make no compensation for their absence; because the mental qualities themselves are the sole objects of moral approbation. When the whole moral value of outward acts is ascribed to the dispositions and intentions, which, in the case of our fellows, we can understand only from the language of their habitual conduct, it becomes impossible for any reasonable being to harbour so vain a conceit, as that he can compromise with his conscience for deficiency in one duty, by practising more of another. From the promulgation of this principle, therefore, may be dated the downfall of superstition, which is founded on commutations, compromises, exchanges, substitutes for a pure mind, fatal to morality; and upon the exaggerated estimate of practices, more or less useful, but never beneficial otherwise than as means."

We have not room for the admirable summing up of the causes whence arise the laws of property; but we must extract the commencement.

"Thus was completed the confiscation of a fifth or a fourth part of the landed property of England and Wales within the space of five years. It may be a fit moment therefore to pause here, in order calmly and shortly to review some of the weighty questions which were involved in this measure. There is no need of animadverting upon the means by which it was effected, though we must assent to the affirmation of a great man, 'that an end which has no means but such as are bad, is a bad end.' But the general question may be best considered, keeping out of view any of those attendant misdeeds which excite a very honest indignation, but which disturb the operation of the judgment. Property is legal possession. Whoever exercises a certain portion of power over any outward thing, in a manner which, by the laws of the country, entitles him to an exclusive enjoyment of it, is deemed a proprietor. But property, which is generally deemed to be the incentive to industry, the guardian of order, the preserver of internal quiet, the channel of friendly intercourse between men and nations, and, in a higher point of view, as affording leisure for the pursuit of knowledge, means for the exercise of generosity, occasions for the returns of gratitude; as being one of the ties which join succeeding generations, strengthening domestic discipline, and keeping up the affections of kindred; above all, because it is the principle to which

all men adapt their plans of life, and on the faith of whose permanency every human action is performed; is an institution of so high and transcendent a nature, that every government which does not protect it, nay, that does not rigorously punish its infraction, must be guilty of a violation of the first duties of just rulers. The common feelings of human nature have applied to it the epithets of sacred and inviolable. Property varies in the extent of the powers which it confers, according to the various laws of different states. Its duration, its descent, its acquisition, its alienation, depend solely upon these laws. But all laws consider what is held or transmitted agreeably to their rules as alike possessing the character of inviolable sacredness. There may be, and there is, property for a term of years, for life, or for ever. It may be absolute as to the exercise of the proprietor's rights, or it may be conditional; or, in other words, held only as long as certain conditions are performed. There are specimens of all these sorts of property in the codes of most civilised nations. But in all these cases the essence of property is preserved, which consists in such a share or kind of power as the laws confer. The advantages may be extremely unequal. The inviolable right must (by the force of the terms) continue perfectly equal. The legal limits of the authority of the supreme legislature are not a reasonable object of inquiry, nor indeed an intelligible form of expression. But to conclude that, because the law may, in some sense, be said to create property, the law is to be deemed on that account as entitled rightfully to take it away, is a proposition founded on a gross confusion of two very distinguishable conceptions. It uses the word property in the premises for a system of rules, and in the conclusion for a portion of external nature, of which the dominion is acquired by the observance of these rules. It is only in the first of these senses that property can be truly called the creature of law. In the second sense it is acquired or transmitted not by law, but by the acts of a man when the acts are conformable to legal rules. It is impossible within our present limits to canvass the small or apparent objections which may occur to this scheme of reasoning. It is sufficient, perhaps, here to remark, that these are the generally acknowledged principles, and that deviations from them in practice are no more than partial irregularities, to which the disturbing forces of passion and interest expose human society."

We entirely subscribe to the following analysis of the causes which led to the downfall of the Jesuits. "They owed their decay to the use of the fatal expedients to which many of them, doubtless, trusted as the strongest props of their greatness. However shallow statesmen may be deluded by some short and superficial appearances to the contrary, it is a truth proclaimed by the whole course of human affairs, that public bodies and associations vested with legal rights cannot very long survive the decline and downfall of their moral character. General contempt and disgust are fatal to institutions which can flourish only by reverence. The corruption of those who profess to teach morality, or are appointed to enforce it, is an inconsistency which in the course of time shocks even the profligate. The Jesuits split on this rock. They had too carefully cultivated the dangerous science of casuistry, the inevitable growth of the practices of confession and absolution, which, by inuring the mind to the habitual contemplation of those extreme cases in which there is a conflict of duties, and where one virtue may or must be

sacrificed for the sake of a greater, does more to lessen the authority of conscience than to guide its perplexities. Casuistry has generally vibrated between the extremes of impracticable severity and contemptible indulgence. The irresponsible guides of the conscience of kings were led to treat their penitents with a very compliant morality, by the belief that no other could be observed by such penitents, by making too large allowances for the allurements which palliate royal vices, by the real difficulty of discovering when more austerity might plunge a prince into deeper depravity, by the immense importance of rendering his measures and counsils, if not his example, favourable to religion: to say nothing of the subtle snares with which selfishness and ambition, often without the consciousness of the individuals, surrounded their narrow and slippery path. These and the like circumstances betrayed some of their doctors into shocking principles, which were held out to the world as the maxims of the society itself by the wit and eloquence of Pascal, one of the greatest, and, except to the Jesuits, one of the most just of men. The order certainly did not adopt the odious extravagancies of some members. But the immoralities were not sufficiently disavowed. The selection of particular cases, as matter of charge against a large body, has often the unjust effect of exaggeration. Yet it must be owned that invidious selection, and even gross exaggeration, are the indications of a proneness in the accused body towards the vice which appears in its harshest and most hideous shape in some of their worst members; and that they are a sort of natural, though not nicely equal, punishment of the wrong disposition which has infected the whole mass."

We conclude with a curious instance, shewing how early undue influence was exercised at elections—a fact of peculiar interest just now.

"The secret history of the election for the parliament of 1455 affords some curious proofs of the solicitude of the lords to acquire an ascendant in an assembly which was waxing stronger. The Duke of York, and Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, had an interview at St. Edmund's Bury, to settle the election. The names of the candidates favoured by these lords were written on strips of paper, which were distributed among their yeomanry. The Duchess of Norfolk also desired the votes of her friends for John Howard and Sir Roger Chamberlain, to be knights of the shire, 'it being thought right necessary for divers causes that my lord have at this time in the parliament such persons as belong unto him, and be of his menial servants.' These practices are spoken of familiarly, as if they were the old and general custom, of which no man then living remembered the origin, or censured the observance."

The period treated in the present volume is one of the least interesting in our history: the wars of the Roses were chiefly important as they broke down the exorbitant power of the great barons. But the times which next come under Sir James Mackintosh's pen are full of the most intense and important interest. We look anxiously forward to the volume promised in November.

*A Vision of Hell: a Poem.* 12mo. pp. 165. Glasgow, 1831, J. Reid; Edinburgh, Constable; London, Hurst and Co.

WE remember, in a very curious, and now a very scarce book (our copy of which, by the by, was stolen from us, like too many other tomes), called *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence*, a worthy minister gave his hearers a vision of

hell almost as droll as this epic. The good man was, it seems, very angry with his transgressing flock, yet so warmed with sympathy for them, that he could not bear the thought of their being utterly lost. He accordingly spoke in terms something like these—"Ye ken, Lord, what a perverse set o' ne'er-do-weels I ha' to do wi'; ye ken the pains I tak wi' them, and ye see with hoo little effect. Oh, tak them, the sinners, gude Lord; tak them, and shake them weel o'er the lum (chimney) o' hell—but, gude Lord, dinna let ane o' them fa' in!"

Our present author gives us a good shake o'er the lum; and we do not think any one will fall through—except it be himself. The poem is inscribed, by permission, to Thomas Campbell, Esq.; and the conception is superb. Having lost his Leonora, the author turns sceptic, when, to his astonishment, the ghost of the lady appears, and invites him to a ramble

"Through realms invisible, where he should see  
Vice, Virtue recompensed;"

and thus have his impious doubts resolved, without earthly suffering. He agrees most poetically, saying

"Lead, lady, on: my love is lost in fear—  
Timid no more thou seemest, but thy looks  
Are of another nature, and I feel  
Humbled at recollections which arise."  
"Blush wilt thou may'st," she answered;

and then throwing him into a deep slumber, they commence their voyage. The first appearances which strike him are certainly new; for,

"Central above, the sky appeared wherein  
The moon rode perpendicular; black shades,  
Beasts of venom'd sting and hideous form,  
Swarm'd frequent; roosted on a leafless tree,  
A monstrous owl waved slow its sable wings;"

&c. &c. &c.; but he is recalled from the unpleasant view of these monstrosities by his fair guide, who addresses him thus:

"Dost thou see," she said,  
'The centre of the small circumference,"

which is described to be a horrid hole, though only the beginning of his adventures, for worse remained behind. So fatal, indeed, were the ensuing dangers, that he is obliged to be secured against them by a metamorphosis.

"With her wand she touch'd my eyes,  
My ears, and trunk;"

by which process, it seems, his senses were "made like what Adam's were ere fallen." Her next touch affords him a pair of "wings, of plumage fair, wide waving;" and their use is curiously painted:

"Another pit now open'd circular,  
And looking down its sides, vapours were seen  
To roll, the sky of the infernal world,  
To which this roof of rock served canopy.  
And here my guide address'd me shortly thus:  
'Clasping thy wings, so they delay thee not,  
With me plunge down—expand them when thou  
seest  
Me spread mine wide. Now fall!"

and down they go—to (we do not like to mention it) hell. But our author's hell is very different from Virgil's, or Dante's, or Milton's, or any preceding writer's—

"From east to west,  
From north to south, like populous ants were seen,  
Myriads to swarm in agitated life,

(life after death, of course),

"Of those whose hope is lost, yet busy still,  
For still the hope, worst portion of their curse,  
That this their dreadful state may be repair'd,  
Remains."

The idea of hope being the worst portion of a curse, is entirely new, if not entirely true. Some of the damned are drinking; but the author confesses,

"What wine they quaff I know not."

A party of these Bacchanals, however, speedily kicked up a spree; for

"They led on.  
As at the Olympic, when the charioteers  
Pant'd furious, the beholders cry'd their ranks,  
Then, closing, watch'd them long—so now the damnd,  
Flocking from right and left, gazed curious,  
In vacant mood, upon the merry group.  
As oft dejected men are seen to laugh  
Without a cause, when they should weep; even so  
The lost, moved by those strains, sharp, high, but  
now  
Melodious to their ears, unstrung so long  
By dissonance, in circles took their stand,  
And soon the dance went gen'ral o'er the wild!"

Unstrung ears are unknown to earthly operas. But our poet does not dwell on the scene; for the guide bids the hero "strike anew his slumbering wing," and they fly from hell to Elysium, a sort of pleasant purgatory. In their way they take a peep at Sisyphus, Danaus and his forty-nine daughters, Cleopatra, Sappho, Thais, Lais, Phryne, Semiramis, and other distinguished infernals; and then visit a very noisome marsh, where the souls of sensualists, consigned to reptile forms, grovel in the mud and slime. Leonora proceeds with her charge, and though he is furnished with such superb wings, she bids him "accept her guiding hand," because "the steep asks cautious tread;" and takes him to see King Agrippa, on whom she bestows a hearty saluting; *ex. gr.*

"Behold the persecuting Jew; his fate  
How just!" Wearied and spent the sufferer seem'd.  
And while in air gasp'd hideous, like a fish  
Pluck'd from its natural element. I look'd  
Upon the sinner now, now on my guide.  
Her face, unwonted passion ruddying o'er,  
Regard'd that virgin beauty which I saw  
In youth, in hope. I marvel'd what so changed  
The bright serene of her celestial brow.  
Quitting me quick, till now she held my hand,  
To the capacious citizen's brink she strode;  
Forth to the fatal wheel she stretch'd her wand;  
Unwillingly it creak'd to rest, and stood  
Suspended: o'er the wave its victim hung,  
And slowly raised his torpid eyes, to learn  
Wherefore the pause. Then Leonora thus—  
'Agrippa! impious vanity here reaps  
Its fruits, well earn'd; yet not that only guilt;  
The righteous blood of Zebedee's slain son,  
And Peter's meditated death; the ill  
Thy father and thy father's sire contrived,  
Studious of blood and prey, here, without hope,  
Thus them and thee have wrought accomplish'd woe.  
Nor far from hence, lustful Drusilla wails!  
Hapless he heard, but answer'd not, like one  
Abject in grief, that heeds not to reply:  
And droop'd his eyes, rather composed to bear  
What further wretchedness, than colloquy.  
On this the black machine, released, began  
Heavy to roll, sluggish at first and slow,  
Soon quickening to its wonted speed. 'Again,'  
Said Leonora, as she now rejoind,  
'Twill never intermit its painful whirl.'  
But tell me, ere we go, lady, I said,  
'Why near the brink on either side, two groups  
Of shades, all drench'd in mud, dejected stand,  
As if forestall'd of some expected end?'  
'Look close, and you will see that one on this,  
Two on the farther side, are habited,  
Though soild, in Roman purple. He more near  
Is the twelfth Cæsar; the remoter twain  
The fourth and fifth. These latter reign'd in Rome  
When Herod liv'd; from then he held his crown.  
Moved with compassion for their satellite,  
But now they have essay'd the vain attempt  
'T'arrest the ponderous solitary wheel,  
And in that grievous plight are now escaped.  
Now let us to the plain ascend once more."

But this is enough of Tartarus and of Elysium: so good night! There are poetical thoughts and lines; but the language is so involved, the composition so crude, and the general conception so absurd, that we are compelled to wish we had never seen the book.

*The Anatomy of Society.* By J. A. St. John.  
2 vols. 12mo. London, 1831. Bull.

There is some pleasant occupation for a leisure hour in these pages, but nothing of either energy or novelty. Mr. St. John is evidently a man who reads much, reflects much on what he has read, and then puts forth the materials he has broken up in his mind, in a shape somewhat different to that in which they entered; but he has no peculiar or first-rate talent.

The following are, we think, some of the most favourable specimens.

"Happiness is self-satisfaction, however produced. . . . Seclusion is the paradise of proud minds divested of power. . . . Men perpetually individualise, if that will express our meaning, the universal feelings of our nature; they think those things peculiar to themselves which are common to the species; and a writer that describes with tolerable accuracy his own sensations, pleasurable or painful, will describe those of the whole race, and appear to have looked into every body's bosom. Upon how many authors has love bestowed immortality!"

"The *Utopia* has, perhaps, never been equalled, as a philosophical romance, except by the relations of Gulliver, which, having been moulded for very peculiar purposes, reject all comparison, and stand up in the world of literature a species by themselves. In them, the interest hinges upon an individual, whose adventures all along appear the main object, while the manners and customs of the strange nations he visits, though minutely described, seem to be brought before the eye incidentally, as they happen to bear a relation more or less remote to the hero of the narrative. Had Sir Thomas More adopted a similar method, the popularity of his *Utopia* would have been far greater, as the fable would have been more complete and beautiful. No series of adventures, confined within the bounds of possibility, and represented as happening to one individual, can ever be too extravagant to excite admiration, and obtain a mitigated kind of belief; for as no one knows what is falling out daily to some of our species, within the vast circle of society, all are ready to lend an ear to a revelation of individual experience, acquired in remote parts of the world, or in any part where they have not the means of observing for themselves. When the greater portion of the globe was unknown, fiction might be as bold to create imaginary countries and nations, as now to create imaginary individuals, provided it preserved some shew of probability; but since science has curtailed the realms of ignorance so thoroughly, invention must alter her track, and no longer dare to take any liberties with the map of the world. In Sir Thomas More's times, the recent discovery of America excited wonderful expectations: 'space may produce new worlds' was the word; and, in reality, as navigation pursued her researches, the terraqueous globe seemed to swell and enlarge its circumference like a bubble. The *Utopia* was, therefore, built upon the general feeling, and, geographically, did not in the least outrage probability."

Just remarks on Franklin.

"As a writer, Franklin's merits are very considerable. His thoughts are generally clear and weighty, his views practicable, his sentiments kindly and correct. But he rarely rises to great warmth or energy, is seldom imaginative, and never sublime. The current of his thoughts flows equably, like a gentle river, which, winding away from the mountains, is never hurried through chasms or dashed over foaming precipices. It is quiet, or gently stirring, like the cheerfulness of old age. His style, like his character, is remarkable for artful simplicity. Caution has left the marks of her footsteps upon every period. No warm wild gushes of nature, no impetuous passions, no fiery metaphors scarcely curbed on the very limit of resemblance, ever meet you there. There are writers among whose thoughts you move with as much awe as you would among the prodigious domes and pillars of some ancient



forsaken city. But Franklin is none of these. His thoughts and language rather resemble the domestic style of architecture, in which, though there be no magnificent porticoes, colonnades, or friezes, there is every convenience that can contribute to the comfort or corporeal enjoyment of life. His meditations centre perpetually in the useful. They are bounded by the visible world. They turn on life, or the arts which render life agreeable. In fact, you never for a moment forget in Franklin's company, your artificial wants and feelings; he holds no communion with untutored nature; cares not for her solitudes and her wilds; or, if he casts an eye upon them, it is only to reconnoitre their weak points, in order to discover how man may best carry into their utmost recesses the invasion of the arts. Bear him into the depth of the 'howling wilderness,' his first thought would be, to pitch upon a convenient spot for the site of an insurance office, or of a stocking manufactory. He would prefer the sound of Don Quixote's fulling-mill to the roar of a desert cataract. His inquiries always tend to ascertain what can be made of Nature, caring little for the feelings which Nature, as she is, is calculated to inspire. His ideas, therefore, can scarcely be called sublime, perhaps, but they are sane and useful; more so, very possibly, than those which generate more lofty aspirations and more daring wishes."

**Excitement.**—"The habit of delighting in powerful excitement is quickly created, and the appetite increases in proportion as it is more abundantly fed. The world had been shocked by the murder of Nero, but it had also been pleased, perhaps in the same proportion, as the event tended to keep alive the persuasion that Heaven had not ceased to watch over the affairs of this world, or to punish the guilty. But when the powerful emotions caused by this catastrophe had died away, lassitude of mind succeeded, and a desire was secretly felt to be again moved in a similar manner. This tremendous disposition of mind, compounded of hope and terror, which always prevails among the multitude during revolutionary times, is invariably the parent and the avenger of crimes; first hungering for the excitement caused by their commission, then for that which is produced by their punishment."

"It may, in general, be remarked, that as civilisation advances, pleasures grow more expensive."

We can scarcely agree with the following: "There undoubtedly is great persuasive power in the countenance, independent of words. A picture or a statue, representing man or woman, regarded attentively, has a very strong influence upon the spectator's state of mind. When it is clothed with bland, sweet looks, the person contemplating it will involuntarily adjust his own features into the same kind of expression, and adopt the smile of the stone or canvass. In gazing steadfastly at the Venus and Adonis of Titian, we have often detected our own countenance relaxing into the softness and alluring fondness of the goddess, and, an instant after, into the gentle reproachfulness of the youthful hunter, delayed for a moment by her tenderness from his favourite sport."

According to this theory, one would go forth at once and buy a beautiful bust, that, by gazing on it, we might become beautiful too. One closing remark against the wide and unfulfilled promise of the title. Some dozen essays, principally with a literary reference, is strangely misnamed in being called the *Anatomy of Society*.

*Alfred the Great; or, the Patriot King.* By James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virgilius," &c. 8vo. pp. 85. London, 1831. Ridgway.

OUR patriotic and historic associations are all, with much judgment, enlisted by our author on his side; and never was a poet's conception of moral and intellectual dignity more finely embodied than it has been by Macready. The part of Alfred is one that calls forth an actor's utmost power of declamation; and the dignity of Macready's eloquence could only be equalled by its energy. Plot there is none, the historical outline having been religiously followed; and the subordinate love-story is matter of necessity rather than of interest. Mr. Knowles's talent lies in fine energetic passages, of which the following are specimens.

"Guthrum. Is he thy friend, whose life Thou count'st a thing so precious, thou would'st give Thine own to purchase it?"

Oscar. He is.

Guthrum. What rich

And heavy debt hast thou incurr'd to him,

To pay so large return as takes thy all?

Oscar. And think'st thou friendship barter kind-

ness?"

"Tis not because that such or such a time

He help'd my purse, or stood me thus or thus

In stead, that I go bound for him, or take

His quarrel up. With friends, all services

Are ever gifts that glad the donor most.

Who raises them otherwise, he only takes

The face of friend to mask a usurer.

I give my life for him, not for the service

He did me yesterday, or any day.

But for the love I bear him every day,

Nor ask if he returns.

Alfred. So much for purity! Adversity's  
The nurse for kings; but then the palace-gates  
Are shut against her!—they would else have hearts  
Of mercy oft'ner—gems not always dropp'd  
In fortune's golden cup. What thought hath he  
How hunger warpath honesty, whose meal  
Still waited on the hour? Can he perceive  
How nakedness converts the kindly milk  
Of nature into ice, to whom each change  
Of season—yea, each shifting of the wind,  
Presents his fitting suit?—~~knowing~~ he the storm  
That makes the valiant quail, who hears it only  
Through the safe wall—its voice alone can pierce;  
And there talks comfort to him with the tongue,  
That bids without the shelterless despair?  
Perhaps he marks the mountain wave, and smiles  
So high it rolls! while on its fellow hangs  
The fainting seaman glaring down at death  
In the deep trough below! I will extract  
Riches from penury; from sufferings  
Coin blessings; that if I assume again  
The sceptre, I may be the more a king  
By being more a man!

Alfred. Hold! This victory

I will perpetuate by such an act

As shall from future kings remove the power

To make their public functions pander to

Their private gust. Select twelve men, his peers,

And swearing them upon the book of God,

As they shall answer at his judgment-day,

To try their prisoner fairly. Let the charge

Be brought before them; and as they decide,

Be finally his innocence or guilt

Establish'd. Hence, hereby shall private right,

Which, guarded, fortifieth, more than arms,

The conservator of the public weal,

Be sacred even from the sceptre's touch!

Thus to a people faithful to their king.

A faithful king an institution gives

That makes the lowly cottage lofty as

The regal dome—holds justice paramount

Of all: before her throne the peasant and

The king himself on equal footing bring!

A gift which you'll preserve for ever whole!

From which, as from your blood, pollution keep!

Which, if you're asked to render back, by all

You owe yourselves, your country, and the throne,

You'll answer no! Which, when you'd name, you'll

call

Trial by Jury!"

We doubt, however, whether Alfred be destined to that immortality on the stage which he enjoys in history. The want of interest is at present supplied by political excitement—too temporary a resource to be an author's reliance. Mr. Knowles has a noble vein of poetry, and a fine perception of the exalted and free: what he wants is a greater knowledge of feelings,

and a more general command of our sympathies.

#### STATE PAPERS. HENRY VIII.

(Third Notice.)

As this important work is not likely to be commonly read, though no good library can be without it, we shall continue our extracts from those parts which possess the greatest novelty and consequence; thus contributing our share to the diffusion of its historical knowledge, not only in our own country, but throughout every quarter of the globe where the *Literary Gazette* circulates: and we are not aware of one civilised country in the world where it does not find its way in considerable numbers."

We set out by supplying an omission. In our last we should have stated, that the words in *italics* in the Charges against the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey, which we extracted, are in Henry VIIIth's own hand—a fact which certainly doubles their interest. Returning to an earlier date, we may remark, that all the papers relative to Wolsey's splendid embassy to France (June 1527) are particularly deserving of attention. On his journey from Calais, he tells, among other honours conferred upon him, "The French king hath signified unto me, how his pleasour is, I should, as I thought good at my owne arbitre, in all suche placis as it shall fortune me to passe by in this journey, to release, pardon, and put at libertie, all suche transgressours as be detain'd in prison, of what soo ever qualitie ther offence bee; soo as ther is here premitted nothing, that may be any argument or token of my welcommyng hether; neyther on the said French kinges behaulf, ne his subgettes, who hathe hether shewed themself very glad and joyeulz therof, for the good expectation and hope they have of theeffect of the same."

Yet, notwithstanding, he says, "thair humanite and enteremyntment is so good, the state of the country considered, that the same can not be amended: howe be it, in the towncs and places wher I have arrived, I fynde grete derthe, skarcite of vitaille, moche disolacion, mysery, and povertie in the commen people, and verry yl loeing for me, and suche folkes as attende upon me, far discrepant and inferior to the lodging of England; notwithstanding they make the best shifte and provision that they may, with as good will and herty maner, as can be wysht or divided."

His reception and entertainment by the French is a good picture of the courts of those times; and we select the letter as a specimen of the whole.

"Sir,—After my most humble and lowly recommendations, this shalbe to advertise your highnes, that on Saterdaye last passed, I removed from Abiville to a town called Pykenye, wher, in a castell belonging to Mons. de Vidams, accompanied with the Cardinal of Loreyn, and som parte of his and myn trayne, leaving the residue at Flisco, I was lodged that night. On Sunday, after dyner, about oon of the cloke, I, likewise accompanied with the said cardinal, the Counte Brian, and suche other gentlemen as met and encountered with

\* It is not merely a fair puff of this Journal, but a literary curiosity, to say, that it is published on the banks of the Mississippi as regularly as on those of the Thames, and at the same price—for we have an American edition; and that frequent correspondence on learned and scientific subjects shews us that it is much read in Russia, Turkey, Greece, Persia, and even more distant parts, where English literature could be least expected to penetrate, and where nothing but its collected information, its avoidance of politics, its independent character, its convenient form, and its easy transport, could recommend or enable it to travel.—*Ed. L. G.*



me at my first entre into this realme, I departed from Pykeney, taking my journey towards Amyas, where, the day before, at 5 of the cloke in the afternoon, the Frenche king, with my lady his moder, the Queene of Navarre, and many other nobles and grete personages, arrived. And passing thiderwarde, approaching and drawing nigh to the said toun, within 2 myles of the same, met and encountered with me the baillif therof, with the burgenses and aldermen of the same, who, by the mouthe of their secretary, had an ornate oracion unto me, comprising not only thanks and congratulations of myn comyng and arrivale into these parties, but also by the same recognised, howe as well they as al other the subjectes of the realme of Fraunce, were most astringed, obliged, and bounde to your highnes, for that it pleased your majesty (their sovereign lord being in captivite) to take peax, at the humble pursue and mediacion of the excellent princesse madam regent with the realme of Fraunce; wherby they were not only dellyvered of your graces grete, puissante, and formidable power, whiche to resist they were insufficient and unable, but also, thereby, their king was restored to his said realme and liberte; wherfore they reconnected and accompted them selves, all their successours, and posterite, to be perpetually astringed and bounde to beire unto your grace their herty service, honoring the same no les thanne their own sovereign lord and prince. And forasmuche as they knewe that myn intervencion and mediacion toward your highnes did not a litle conferre therunto, they, for the same, gave unto me their most herty thankses, with demonstracion that my comyng into those parties was to their singler rejoyse and comforte; with ferme hope and confidence, that like as by your gracious meanes and auctorite, and myn intervencion (it liked them so to say), the said peax was concluded and their master delivered, so they trusted the Frenche kinges children shulde be restored, and universall peax thrughoute all Christendome ensue, with many other good eloquent wordes, tending to that purpose and effects. Wherunto after myn answer made, we merched forward; and, within a litle distance, effsones mete with me the baillif, minstres, and justices of the said cite, who, with a semblable oracion, of like purporte and contynue, saluted and welcomed me; wherunto after convenient answer made, we proceeded further, and within a myle and a halfe of the cite, the Frenche king, riding upon a grey jenet, apparelled in a cote of blak velvet, out in diverse places for shewing of the lynnyng therof, whiche was white satyn, accompanied with the King of Navarre, the Cardinal of Burbon, the Duke of Vandome, the Counte Saintpole, Mons. de Gize, Mons. Vaudamont, the grete mastre, the Seneshall of Normandy, with diverse archbishops, bishops, and other noble men, advanced him self towardes me, to whose person (assone as I had the sight therof), deriding my company on bothe handes, in most reverent manner, sole and alone, I did accelerate my repaire and access; and his grace doing the semblable for his parte, being discovered, with his bonnet in his hande, encountered, and with most herty, kinde, loving countenance and manner, embraced me, presenting unto me the king of Navarre, with the Cardinall of Burbon, the Duke of Vandome, and the forsaide noble personages, by whom also I was likewise welcomed; in the tyme of doing wherof, the Frenche king saluted my lord of London, my lord chamberlain, master comptroller, the chaunceler of the duchy, and such other your servauntes and gentlemen as accom-

panyed me. After whiche salutations fynished and made, on bothe sydes, the said Frenche king returned with loving and joyewes countenance, most hertely demanding of your highnes good welfare and prosperite, wherof to here was most to his consolacion and comforte, for your highnes was the prince whom he most loved, honored, and esteemed, and was most indebted unto, forasmuche as by your only meanes his realme was preserved from all parell and daungiers, and he hym self, deteyned in captivite, was also restored to his said realme and liberte; for the whiche your noblenes and gratitude, he, duering his lif, shal not only be to your highnes as most humble servaunt, but as a slave; accumulating as many good and well set wordes to that purpose, as coude be devised, in suche a constant, assured, and loving maner, that the same appered not to be fayned, but to procede of an entier mynde, affection, and hert. Wherunto, after I had gyven suche answer as apperteyned, with making of your graces most cordiall recommendations, declaracion, and rehearsal of the herty good mynde and will, that your highnes beireth unto hym, I shewed that hering of his and my ladies, his moders, diseases, was verely hevvy, and sory that he and she had taken so grete payne, in making so grete journeyes and travaile to mete with me; for the alleviacion wherof I was not only desirous, yf I might have been suffred so to have don, but also I had in commandement from your grace to have repaired unto Parys. To the whiche he sayde and answered, the innumerable benefites of your highnes considered, and that I was sent from the same as your lieutenant, being alwaies propice and redy to enter, corre, as a loving minister, for the establishing, contynuance, norishing, and encrease of god amyte bitwene your highnes and hym, your realmes and subjectes, hit had ben his duete to have met me in the confines of his realme. And so, passing to gedre by the waye, placing me (albeit I refused the same) on his lift hande, he was glad to fynde and take occasion to talke and speke of your highnes vertuous noble personage, excellent qualities, and pastyme; remembering oftentimes, and alwaies repeting, the grete humanite, kindnes, and gratitude, that he hath founde in the same. And to thintent, as me semed, I shulde thinke that he gretely esteemed all suche thinges as were sent from your highnes unto hym, he caused the Counte Saint Pole, Mons. de Gize, and Mons. de Vadamont, to ryde next affore hym, upon three of the horses, that your highnes had sent unto hym; wherof the one, being a beye, he sayd was the best, the lightest, and most mete for the warre, of any that ever he sawe, or coude be founde in Christendom, and most resembled, as he had apparelled hym, to the horses of Turkey, farr surmounting any that might be founde or recovered in the same. And thus entring and passing thorough oute the cite, whiche was marvelously replenished with people, crying 'Vive le roy!' he forgate not, farre above my deserttes, to recognise howe moche he, his moder, and realme, were bounden unto me, and howe hertely I was welcome unto them. And because he did knowe (so it pleased hym to say) that your highnes used me in al your affaires, as your chiefe and principall counsaillour, so he from hensforth wolde do the same; praying me, therefore, to be contented with no les affection to embrace his affaires, than I dailly do, and have done, your graces own; assuring me, that whatsoever I shulde thinke to be don therin, he wold folowe, and put the same in execution accordingly; taking and reputing me, from this tyme for-

warde, as a common chaunceler and minister; trusting thereby, that all his causes, whiche hitherto, for lak of good handling, have not had the best and most fortunate successe, shulde revive, and be of a better sorte, than they have ben heretofore. Declaring, furthermore, howe that Mons. Moret had distrusted, taken, and brent 2 grete carrikes of Jeanne, laden with ordenance, munitions, and vittall for defence therof; and that temperours chaunceler, now arrived ther (for the apprehencion of whose person ther be practises set forth not unlikely to take effect), skaped narrowly the handes of the said Mouret. And so still riding thorough the stretes, in the principall places wherof were diverse pagentes wel divided, expressing the grete desire that they have to peax, the repARATION of Christes church and see apostolique to the pristyne dignite, with perfitte hope and trust that the same shall succede by your graces high polycy, wisdom, auctorite, and mediacion, intermyxting me, in the abett of a cardinall, as your graces minster and servaunt, for thaccomplishment and attayning therof. And albeit I often demaunded what his graces intent was, seing we were past his palaice, wherin he was lodged, to go and procede any further thorough the cite, conjecting thereby that his intent was to accompany me to my lodging, whiche to do I refused, with as many humble persuasions and exhortacions as I could devise; yet it was not in my power to dissuade hym, but in any wise he wolde accompany me to the same, without suffering me to retorne with hym to his palaice. And so, after demaunde whider I wolde see my lady that night (wherof I shewed my self to be veray glad and desyrous), I departed from hym, and, by the cardinall of Lo-reyn, was brought and accompanied into my lodging, whiche I founde richely and pomposely apparelled with the Frenche kinges own stuff; as the utter chamber, with riche clothe of tyesue and sylver, paneled, embroidered with freres knottes, wherin was a grete and large clothe of astate of the same stuff and sorte. The seconde chamber was apparelled with crymson velvet, embroidered, and replenished with large letters of gold, of F and A, crowned, with an other veray large clothe of astate, of fyne aras. And the thrid chamber, being my bedd chamber, was apparelled with riche clothe of tyesue, raised, and a grete sparver and counterpointe to the same. And the 4th, being as a closet, was hanged with clothe of bawdikyn, wherunto was annexed a litle gallery, hanged with crymson velvet. And after a litle pawse, and shifting of my self, ther was sent unto my lodging the cardinall of Burbon, the duke of Vandome, with many other prelates and noble men, to conduce me to my ladies presence, who was lodged in the bishops palacies; in the hall wherof, being large and spacious, richely hanged and apparelled with aras, was placed and set in right good order, on bothe sydes, the Frenche kinges garde, my lady his moder, the Queene of Navarre, Madam Reynet, the Duches of Vandom, the King of Navarres suster, with a grete number of other ladies and gentlewomen, standing in the myddes; to whose presence I sumwhat approaching, and drawing nigh, my said lady also advancing her self forwardes, in most loving and pleasant maner, encountered, welcomed, and embraced me, and likewise saluted my lord of London, my lord chamberlain, master comptroller, the chaunceler of the duchy, and most parte of suche gentlemen as came with me, and most specially therle of Derby, whom it liked her grace to kisse, and right lovingly to welcome. In the tyme of doing wherof I, for my parte, semblably saluted the

Queene of Navarre, Madame Reynet, the Duchesse of Vandome, the King of Navarres suster, and a grete parte of thother ladies; whiche done on bothe sydes, my lady returned, and taking me by the arme, ledd and conveyed me into her inner chamber, wher, under a riche clothe of astate, were sett twoo cheyres garnished, oon of blake velvet, and thother with clothe of tissue; wher, after delyvery and reding of your graces letters, whiche semed to be veray pleasant unto her, and making of your highnes most cordiall recommendations, she demanded right hertely of your graces welfare and prosperite. Wherunto after I had made answer, her pleasour was, that we shuld sitt downe, to entre into further communication; in the begynnyng and commencing wherof, she, with well sett and cowedd wordes, declared and accumulated the grete benefites and gratuities, whiche your highnes, in her perplexite, hevnes, and adversite had exhibite and shewed to her, and the king, her sonne, whose deliverance and restitution to libertie, she only referred and ascribed unto your highnes; for the whiche bothe she, her said sonne, and all those whiche were, or shuld hereafter, descende of hym and his, were bounden to do service unto your highnes, and dailly to pray for the contynuaunce and prosperous astate of the same. And after a right pleasant and elequent discourse made to this purpose, she diverted her communication to the rehearsal of suche travaile, as I have taken for the conducing and setting forth of good amite and peax bitwene your highnes and her son, whiche she trusted, by my repaire into these parties, shulde not only be corroborate, but also, by som good alliance, made perpetual. In the advancement and setting forward wherof, she wolde, with all her power, auctorite, and industrie, with no les desire and affection, concurre with me, than she had hitherto done in making of the peax temporel, and all other treaties concluded bitwene your highnes and her said sonne; offering and declaring, furthermore, that if in the communication or debating therof, either with her sonne, or his counsaill, ther shulde insurge any doubte or difficultie, whiche might be to the impechement or hindrance of the said peax and alliance, she wolde so interpone her auctorite, and helping hande, that all thinges shulde be brought to honorable ende and effecte. For the whiche her offes after I had geven convenient thanks, shewing that your highnes had chiefly sent me hider for that purpose, without descending to any other particuler pointe of my charge, forasmoeche as it was of the cloke, and my lady had not supped, I toke my leve, and returned home to my lodging, accompanied with the forsaide Cardinal of Barbon, and Duke of Vandome. Thus is the summary rude discription and rehearsal of suche thinges, as was don at this our first meting and entervien. On Monday, in the mornnyng, ther came unto my lodging the temperours ambassadour, here resident; who, after mutuall salutations, sayde, that forasmoeche as he was informed, that your highnes, for the delyvery of the Frenche kinges children, and conducing of the peax bitwene him and the temperour, had not only, by your oratours, proponed certain offes, and condicions to his majesty, but also sent me hider for the avauncement and speddy setting forward therof, he could no les do, but to repaire unto me, and to desire and pray me, for the zeale and good will that I have alwaies borne to the peax, and in consideration of the grete trust and confidence that his master hathe in your highnes, at whose request and contemplacion he had departed from oon of the weightiest and most importane ar-

ticle of the treaty of Madril, and was commended and descended to certain reasonable demandes, whiche were delyvered in writing to your graces and the Frenche kinges orateurs, that I wolde induce and persuade the same Frenche king to condescende and agree therunto, considering they were but reasonable and honorable. To whom I made answer, that it was not unknown, but manifest and open, aswel to the temperour, as to al other Cristen princes, what grete zeale and ardent desire your grace hathe, and alwaies hathe had, like a most noble, vertuous, and catholique prince, to the procuring and setting forth of peax bitwene Christen princes, and what studye, labours, expences, and travaile, aswel by sending of oratours, as letters, your grace hathe susteyned in and aboutes the same. And to thintent the said peax might speddy be conduced, and take effect, as the thing most necessary, the grete calamite, ruyn, and miserable state of Cristendome considered, and for putting over of further delaies and tractes of tyme, your highnes had sent me hider to the Frenche king, to induce and persuade hym, at your graces contemplacion and instance, for the attayning of his children, and the said peax, to condescende to all reasonable and honorable condicions; and likewise by my letters, on your graces behalfe, to exhorte and move the temperour, for his parte, to do the semblable, whereby universal peax following, som notable provision and expedicion, by common consent of all princes, might be had and made for the redubbing of the said calamities, repressing of heresies, and withstanding the malice of the Turke. And because the temperour, in diverse his communycacions and conferences with your ambassadours, hathe affirmed and sayde to them, that he is not mynded to stik upon his hole demandes, but, at your contemplacion, instance, and arbitre, to mitigate som good part therof, it wold nowe pleas and like his majesty, sithins that I am sent hither by your highnes commaundment, chiefly and principally for the avauncement of the said peax, to shewe and declare, by his dedes, in what pointes he wold, for your graces sake, so relent; wherof I, being advertised, I doubt it not, but the Frenche king, for the reverent love and affection that he hathe and beireth toward your highnes, wold and shall agree to asmoche of his desires, as with honour, equite, reason, and lawe shall stonde and accorde: being nevertheless in utter dispaire, that if his majesty, having no regarde to your graces mediacion and intercession, wold persist in his hole demand, it shall not lye in your graces power, to bring and induce the Frenche king therunto; the same being so excessive, and farr discrepant from al conscience and reason, tending by the example therof to the prejudice of al other Cristen princes, whiche be subject to like chanches of captivite, as the Frenche king hathe been. And thus the said temperours ambassadour, promysing that he wolde certifie his master of all this our communycacion, departed from me. At after none, aboutes 3 of the cloke, the Counte Saintpole, sent unto me from the Frenche king, brought me worde that, if I were so content, his grace wolde that I shulde eftsones comme to his presence, for declaracion of my further charge, whiche, with grete expectation, he was desirous to here: upon whose advertisement I repaired, with the said counte, to the Frenche kinges lodging, wher in the hall on bothe sides were placed his garde, bothe of Scottes and Swices, being in number (as I could, passing by the waye, esteeme) 300. And at my entring into the grete chamber, ther mete with me the king of Navarre, who conduced me to the

Frenche kinges bedd chamber, wher he lay upon a cowntche, covered with a white shete, without any clothe of astate, or sparrer, over the same, made for the easement and staying of his legg, whiche, by the travaile of the day biforn, was moche altered, and in suche wise swelled, that, without grete pain, he could not goo, ner stonde upon the same. On the right syde wherof, was placed my lady the Frenche kinges moder, the Queene of Navarre, and a litle distance byneth them, the Lady Reynet, the King of Navarres suster, and other ladies and gentlewomen to a grete number; and, on thother side, the Cardynalles of Burbon and Loreyn, the Duke of Vandome, the Counte Saint Pole, the grete master, with many other prelates, nobles, and gentlemen. And incontynently, as I was commened to the Frenche kinges presence, he excusing the maner of his lying ther, and being sorry that he could not use hym self other wise unto me, and I again repeting howe glad I wolde have ben to have taken more payn upon me, whereby I might have alleviated his grace of the grete labor and travaile that the same hathe susteyned, by the whiche I perceyved that his disease was not a litle augmented and encreased, he sayde he knew well my good wyll and mynde in that behalfe; nevertheless, for declaracion of his duetie towardes your grace, he wold not have omitted any thing of that he hathe done, though the same shuld have put hym in greter daunger; whiche his pain, that he nowe susteyneth, proceeding of a light hurt in his legg, is not, by Goddes grace, to be moche regarded or feared. And herewith he (taking with hym my lady and me) withdrew hym self into a litle secreete chamber, excluding all other; wherin was a litle cowntche for his grace to lye upon, for staying of his said legge, and by the same, twoo cheyres sett, thone for my lady, and thother for me. And albeit standing I wold have delyvered your graces letters, and the same redd, proceeded to the further declaracion of my charge, yet his grace, tyll I and my lady were sett, wolde in no wise permyt and suffre me so to do. Wherfore, conformyng my self to his pleasour, I made delyvery of your said letters, with declaracion and repeticion of your graces most hertly recommendations; in thextending wherof, I did not omitt to shewe, what herty entiere love and affection your highnes bare unto hym, for the parillite of your mutual indumentes, bothe of grace and nature, with the like symylitude in your pastymes, maners, behaviours, and appetites; the rehearsal wherof, as I might perceyve by his countenance, was to his comforte, and nothing to hym displeasing, ne tedious. And so, further proceeding in declaracion of my charge, I shewed that I was sent unto his grace, for the accomplishment, determynacion, and finall perfiting of suche thinges, as hath ben left to be determyned and concluded at your mutual meting and entervien, according to the treatie; orelles at the sending of suche a personage as his grace, as shulde represent your own spyrite and person. And albeit I was ferre unmette, unable, and not worthy to have so high a charge committed unto me, yet it hathe pleased your highnes, more of your goodness than of my desert or sufficiency, to auctorise me, as your lieutenant, for the doing and final concluding of the premisses, in as available maner as your highnes were here present; offering my self to be redy, at all tymes, to common and devise with hym upon the same; wherwith he being contented, than anther, to here what I wold say further, in that behalfe, I shewed unto his grace, that my principall charge consisted in three pointes; that is to say, the determynacion of the alter-

native for the marriage of my lady princes; thother was for the procuring of peax, hitwene his grace and therperour, for the speday attayning and delyverance of his children; and the third was to devise with his grace, by what meenes and waies the popes holynes might be delyvered oute of captivite and thraldom, and the churche of Crist, with the see apostolique, restoured to thair prystyne dignite."

*Recollections of Seven Years' Residence at the Mauritius, or Isle of France.* By a Lady. 12mo. pp. 208. London, 1831. Cawthorn. THERE is scant *matériel* in this volume to justify the publication; but it is pleasantly written, and must be an agreeable memorial to the author's friends. We select the following passages.

*Toilette at a pic-nic:—*

"A party, consisting of English and French, had arrived at the spot appointed for dining, and had taken their seats on the grass, when a great bustle was observed amongst the French ladies: two blacks, with small boxes, had approached, and displayed a variety of articles for the toilet: it was soon evident that these ladies intended to dress for dinner; and the grass was covered speedily with combs of various sizes, vials of perfume and oil for the hair, necklaces and bracelets, and all the et-cetera of feminine decoration; the fair owners of these articles retired into a grove to change their dresses, and soon came forth *en grande parure*; whilst the English were in their plain morning gowns.

"It is a singular fancy of the French Creoles to build their houses in detached pieces, instead of being joined in one—so that a great deal of ground is covered by the buildings belonging to one residence: this is a most inconvenient arrangement, as it is by no means agreeable to go through the sun or the rain in passing from one's bed-room to the drawing-room, and from thence to the dining apartment;—in an island, moreover, peculiarly liable to violent hurricanes, and when strength and compactness of building seem absolutely required, such a mode of scattering a house into several divisions, appears injudicious and unsafe: these separate pieces are called pavilions, and have frequently a veranda attached to each. The principal streets are the Rue de Rampart and the Rue Maréchal, so called in commemoration of Buonaparte's victory over the Austrians. The fragrant flowers of the Bois Blanc at one season of the year perfume the streets delightfully; and the tree itself is a very pretty one, with its light green foliage and profusion of white blossoms."

*The next is a history for the novelist.*

"Charlotte Christina Sophia de Wolfenbützel, wife of the Czarovitz Alexis, son of Peter I., was unfortunately an object of aversion to her husband, although beautiful and amiable; in a fit of passion he gave her one day a blow, which caused her to be prematurely confined with a dead child. The Countess of Konismarck, who attended on the princess, being aware that if she recovered she would only be exposed to further acts of violence, determined to declare that she had died. The czarovitz, to whom this was agreeable news, ordered her immediate interment; couriers were despatched to inform the czar of the event, and all the courts of Europe went into mourning. The princess escaped to America with an aged domestic, who passed for her father, and a female attendant. Whilst she was living in privacy at Louisiana, an officer of the name of D'Auband, who had seen her in

Russia, recollected her, and made her an offer of his services. Soon after, they heard that the czarovitz was dead; and D'Auband then engaged to conduct the princess back to Russia: but she found herself happier in a private station, and declared her intention of remaining in retirement. The old domestic dying about this time, she was without any protector, and D'Auband, who had been long attached to her, offered her his hand;—she accepted it. Thus she who had been destined to wear the imperial diadem, became the wife of a lieutenant of infantry. The princess had no reason to regret her second marriage;—happy in the affection of a man she had wedded from choice, she lived in uninterrupted peace and comfort ten years, without a wish to mingle again in the splendid scenes where she had known only misery;—but D'Auband fell into ill health; and his wife, anxious above all things for his recovery, proposed that they should go to France to procure the best medical advice, and to try the effect of a change of climate. They accordingly embarked for his native land; and soon after, he was restored to health. He then solicited an employment in the Isle of France, where he was appointed major. The princess, however, previous to their quitting France, had been recognised by the Marshal de Saxe, who, after having called on her and heard the story of her adventures, informed his king of the discovery he had made. His majesty desired his minister of marines to write to the governor of the Mauritius, directing that every mark of distinction should be showered on Mons. and Madame D'Auband, and that they should always be treated with the highest consideration. These orders, we are told, were punctually obeyed: the princess lived in tranquil happiness in that island until 1747, when her beloved husband died; she then returned to Paris, where she lived to a great age."

Upon the whole, the descriptions are literally correct; and, with what might be questioned on one point of fact, the book is a true book.

*The Metropolitan, No. 1.* Cochrane and Pickersgill.

THIS is the first Number of a new monthly magazine. As matter of literary information, it has always been our custom to welcome into the field such periodicals as have started in our time; but we have also always abstained from criticising them, on the ground that we do not hold it to be correct to discuss the merits or demerits of contemporaries in the same line of publication with ourselves. Such productions can best speak for themselves; and it is neither by the interchange of fulsome flatteries (generally by writers who are employed both by the work *puffed* and the work *puffing*), or by the abuse which springs from low competition, that the judicious public will be led to form its opinion. It is an ill bird, says the proverb, which befools its own nest; and we cannot help regretting, therefore, that so many of our fellows should fancy their own dirty jealousies and petty squabbles to possess an interest with readers; and occupy their pages with their own personal follies, instead of general intelligence. The world, they may believe us, beyond their own noisy circle, cares nothing for their disputes or them.

We throw out these hints, however, without particular reference either to the Metropolitan or any other magazine; though they are suggested by this novelty's having been set up in declared opposition to the New Monthly Magazine, and under the direction of parties who were, till very recently, connected with the

latter. With their dissensions or agreements the *Literary Gazette* meddles not.

*The Sunday Library.* By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. Vol. III. pp. 332. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

ANOTHER volume of this salutary production claims our warmest welcome. The editor has not failed to dedicate the same judicious taste to the present volume, which he so ably and amply displayed in the selections comprised in its popular precursors. Dr. Dibdin states it to be his intention to carry the *Sunday Library* to the extent of six volumes: this will form a compact and valuable body of divinity. We cannot but presume, however, that from the success which has crowned his first efforts, he will be induced to enter upon a second series.

*Epitome of English Literature.* Edited by A. J. Valpy, M.A. Vol. II. pp. 284. London, 1831. A. J. Valpy.

THIS concentrated form, in which the vigorous thoughts of our English philosophers are embodied, cannot fail of recommending them to the healthy intellect. In proportion as their propositions are divested of ornament, and stripped of all encumbrance, the more is their strength bared to the eye, and they stand forth in all their native force and unscreened might. We look upon the *Epitome of English Literature* as one of the most valuable series of periodical libraries which now flood our country. We have only to hint to the rising mind of the day, that if they get aboard such craft as the present, they need not fear to be borne along with the tide. The second volume completes Paley, and commences with the philosophy of Locke.

*Family Classical Library. No. XVII. Horace.* Colburn and Bentley.

*Stirling's Horace.* By Dr. Nuttall. 4 vols. Ward.

THE merits of Dr. Francis's version of Horace have long since been canvassed, admitted, and admired; for these we have no comment: our office, and it is one we can cordially fulfil, is but to announce the appearance of an old friend under a new face. We have, in the present instance, to commend and recommend the form which Horace has taken in the trig and trim evergreen garb of the *Family Classical Library*. The old Epicurean was rather too stout to be squeezed into a single volume, and intends cutting a very snug figure in a couple.

We believe it was Johnson, who, upon having an edition of Horace presented to him, interleaved, with the original on one side and the translation on the other, sagely remarked, that he approved the ingenuity of the author, who had supplied so ready a method of separating the good from the bad. Against any similar attempt Dr. Nuttall has prudently and effectually provided; for, by going a step beyond interleaving, and adopting interlining, he has rendered such a separation in his case totally hopeless. Some shrewd criticism on the works, and some clever papers on the metres of Horace, precede the text.

*La Montagne de Saint-Lie; ou, la Ferme Champenoise.* 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1830. Pigoreau; Rheims, Ledoyen et Brissart-Carolet.

THE fair author of these slight volumes deprecates criticism with the "*Je n'ai que seize ans*"—(I am but sixteen.) The character assumed by an author in his preface is often somewhat apocryphal; but in this case we are inclined to believe we have before us the pro-



duction of a very young writer: as usual, the imagination is the chief faculty developed; but imagination is good *matériel* for hereafter. The story is very extravagant; the beauty, virtue, love, &c., carried to the extreme. These are common faults at a beginning; but there is an ingenuity of invention, and a grace about the earlier scenes, that lead us to think the juvenile talent from which they emanated is worth cultivating.

*The Daughter of the Air.* A Mythic Tragedy, after the idea of P. Calderon; translated from the German, by Dr. E. Raupach. 12mo. pp. 104. London, 1831. W. Marsh.

THIS singular and original work well deserved an English dress. Translations from a foreign literature are like earth brought from afar, renewing and invigorating the soil with which they mingle. The present pages are the work of an industrious and ingenious writer rather than a poet: still, the choice deserves praise; and it is something to attract attention to a language like the German, which so well repays its cultivator.

*Lord Byron, with Remarks on his Genius and Character.* By E. Bagnall, B.A. 8vo. pp. 59. Oxford, 1831. D. A. Talboys.

THERE is much good feeling and considerable talent displayed in parts of this little work: as a whole it is a failure; it throws no new light on either Lord Byron or his works. Indeed, throughout, the writer seems to be wielding weapons too heavy for his grasp, and, moreover, mistakes a flourish for a blow.

*The Albanians, a Dramatic Sketch; and Miscellaneous Poems.* By G. J. Bennett. 8vo. pp. 229. London, 1831. W. Kidd.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar!"  
If difficulties deterred, it is a pity that these lines are not uppermost in the memory of most poets. We have many pleasant recollections of Mr. Bennett to which we would sooner refer than to the present volume.

*The Faker of Jungheera, and other Poems.* By Henry Louis Vivian Derozio. 8vo. pp. 213. Calcutta, 1828. S. Smith.

*The Shair, and other Poems.* By Kasiprasad Ghosh. Calcutta, 1830. Scott and Co.

BOTH these works are literary curiosities, as the productions of native East Indians. They are curious, however, only as regards their writers; for both oriental histories and oriental imagery, Sir W. Jones, Southey, and Moore, have already made familiar to English readers. Indeed it is from their works that our present aspirants have drawn their inspiration; and we are chiefly reminded with how much more grace and power the gorgeous fictions of the East have been before employed. An original simile is every day getting scarcer: what do our readers say to the following one, belonging to Kasiprasad Ghosh?

"Young beauteous maids are lightly dancing,  
Their eyes like little carps are glancing."

Both these volumes ought to be inscribed to Moore—if gratitude were not a debt which, of all others, poets are most reluctant to acknowledge.

*The Twelve Nights.* pp. 404. London, 1831. Whittaker.

THIS is a very amusing volume, containing a variety of tales, chiefly translations, where our author shews much taste in selecting, and

much spirit in executing. Most of them having before been published, we refrain from extract, and content ourselves with pointing attention to "The Eve of Walpurgis," "Joniotto," and "The Handkerchief."

*Society; or, the Spring in Town.* 3 vols. London, 1831. Saunders and Otley.

THIS novel does not belong to a class that calls for very strict criticism; it has one merit, that of not indulging in the offensive personality of many of its contemporaries; and, as for the rest, it is full of parties, and adventures, and love-making, which, we dare say, will be all very pleasant to many of our readers.

*The Vale of Obscurity, the Lavant, and other Poems.* By Charles Crocker. 8vo. pp. 120. Chichester, 1831, printed for the Author; London, Longman and Co.

USHERED in by a respectable list of subscribers, we trust this slight volume will repay its author's toil. The preface is very interesting, as giving an account of the writer's life—one who to the toil of a lower rank has united the mental cultivation of a higher. We select the following little poem as a specimen.

"Verses addressed to \* \* \*, whom I accompanied to the Grave of a Friend.

Of old, the patient pilgrim sought  
His saint's remote and hallow'd shrine,  
And with devotion's fervour fraught,  
His kindling spirit grew divine,  
While there his orisons he said,  
And meekly bow'd to earth his head.  
How sweet his solace, when again  
Returning to his peaceful cell,  
If some relic chanced to gain,  
On which his secret soul might dwell,  
When earth-born thoughts should not intrude  
To break his hallow'd solitude!  
Nor with less ardent zeal and love,  
My friend, didst thou thy way pursue,  
The joy that springs from grief to prove,  
And all thy past regrets renew,  
While musing near the spot, where blend  
With earth the ashes of thy friend.  
What thought to him who slept below  
Thy faith forbade thy lips to pray?  
What thought no relics thou couldst shew?  
Yet, never pilgrim bore away  
A heart surcharged from holy shrine  
With feelings more refined than thine.  
While lingering there Remembrance woke,  
And joys, long dead, again appeared;  
Of joys to come, Hope, smiling, spoke;  
Her accents listening Fancy heard:—  
'Yes, on eternity's calm shore  
Ye soon shall meet—to part no more!'"

We recommend these pages to the notice of all who would extend kindly encouragement to a clever and amiable man.

*The Novelist's Library. Vol. I.* Edited by T. Roscoe, Esq. With Illustrations from original Designs. *Robinson Crusoe* (De Foe). 12mo. pp. 391. London, 1831. Cochrane and Pickersgill; J. Andrews.

IT is just a hundred years since the author of *Robinson Crusoe* died (April 24, 1731): what a pity 'tis, that, after the lapse of a century, a writer who has earned immortality, cannot take a peep from his grave, just to see how his works are going on! If he could, we think Daniel would like this neat edition, with its sketch of his life, portrait, slight illustrations, pretty binding, and gold-lettered back. "When De Foe (says his biographer) first offered *Robinson Crusoe* to the booksellers, he could with difficulty find a purchaser for the work; in which difficulty he merely experienced the same want of penetration on the part of these only true Mecenas, as Johnson styles them, speaking of them as a body, which Milton had done before him with respect to his *Paradise Lost*; and as many of our best authors have done after him with respect to works which have afterwards made

the fortunes of the very men by whom they were rejected in the first instance. So it was with *Robinson Crusoe*. Taylor, the fortunate purchaser, who probably calculated with some distrust as to a few pounds more or less when treating for the copyright, made a thousand pounds by his bargain. The work acted on the public like a charm; it made its way through all ranks, it won all hearts; and in four months it passed through as many editions." How many thousands of copies have been sold since, of this delight of the young and old! An edition like the present is well calculated to sell a great many more. The designs, it is true, might be better; but we observe with pleasure that George Cruikshanks is to illustrate the whole series, of which this is the commencement; for, from what he has already done in this way, we may fairly anticipate a treat of character and humour. He begins, we understand, with *Humphrey Clinker*, in the volume after the next, which concludes De Foe. Altogether we are much pleased with this publication, though it adds another to the lengthy train of monthly productions, and consequently another to the system which is making literature so much a matter of journey-work in these days.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

WE have noticed the curious experiments made by Mr. Trevelyan, on the production of sound, when heated pieces of metal were laid upon cold masses of lead: vide *Literary Gazette*, No. 738.\* At the last evening meeting of the Institution, these experiments were demonstrated by Mr. Faraday, who, at the same time, gave what he considered to be a correct account of their cause. As we have already described the effects, we need not here refer to them further than to observe that they consist of vibrations, or oscillations, of the heated mass of metal; when slow, they are large and visible; when quick, they are small and isochronous, and produce sound, higher or lower, according to their number. The mixture of other sounds due to the ringing of the metal, the subdivision of the whole vibrating system, with the true sound produced by the blows of the rocker, were referred to and illustrated; and a method shewn of easily distinguishing the latter from the others. It consisted in pressing perpendicularly with a small stick or pointed metal rod on the back of the rocker, exactly over the groove, so as to make the vibrations quicker, but not to disturb their regularity; the true sound of the beats of the rocker immediately rises in pitch, and may be sometimes made to pass through an octave or more at pleasure, falling again as the pressure is removed. As the sound was evidently due to the rapid blows of the rocker, the only difficulty was to discover the true cause of the sustaining power, by which the rocker was continued in motion so long as any considerable difference of temperature existed between it and the block of lead beneath: this Mr. Faraday referred to the ultimate expansion and contraction, as Professor Leslie and Mr. Trevelyan have done. He then gave a minute account of the manner in which such expansion and contraction could produce the effect. When the heated rocker is resting upon a horizontal ridge of lead, it touches at two points, which are heated and expanded, and form, as it were, two hills; when one side of the rocker is raised, the point relieved is instantly cooled by the neighbouring lead, the

\* See also our notice to correspondents in No. 744.

expansion ceases, and the hill falls. When the rocker, therefore, is left free, the raised side descends through a greater space than that through which it was lifted, and also to a lower level than the other side; in consequence of which a momentum is given to it, which carries its centre of gravity beyond the point to which it would pass if there had been no alteration in the heights of the sustaining points. It is this additional force which acts as maintaining power; it comes into play twice in each vibration, i.e. once on each side; the force is gained by the whole rocker being lifted bodily by the point on which it is for the time supported, and comes into play by the side of the rocker which is descending having a greater space to fall through than that which it passed over during its previous rise by the mere force of its momentum. A curious consequence of this action is, that the force which really lifts the rocker is on one side of the centre of gravity, whilst the rising side of the rocker itself is on the other.

This, however, is not the only maintaining cause or mechanical force generated by the alternate expansion and contraction of the lead. If the vertical direction of the forces be put out of consideration for a time, and the two points of support be examined, it will be found that whilst the rocker is quiescent, both (with their neighbouring parts) being heated, will expand and compress the lateral portions of the lead until the tension of the latter is equal to their own. When one side of the rocker is raised, the point it rested upon instantly cools, and therefore contracts; but as the neighbouring parts retain their tension, they move toward the contracting parts, the other point of support moving with the rest. When the rocker returns in its oscillation, it reheats and re-expands the first point of support; whilst the second, now out of contact, is cooled and contracted, and the first point moves toward the second. A necessary consequence of this mutual relation of the points is, that the one under process of heating is always moving towards the other, and consequently to a perpendicular from the centre of gravity: but as it at the same time is the supporting point to the rocker, that supporting point is, by irresistible impulse, carried in a direction under and towards the line passing from the centre of gravity towards the earth, at the same instant that the centre of gravity of the rocker is, by the momentum of the latter, moving in the opposite direction. Hence a very simple maintaining power; sufficient, whenever the rocker continues to vibrate, to compensate for the loss of force in each half of the vibration, which would occur if the rocker and lead were of the same temperature. Mr. Faraday illustrated the sustaining force of the lateral motion of the points of support by placing a rocker on a piece of lead, and the latter on a board. A pair of sugar-tongs were held tightly by the bend against the edge of the board, so that the line from the tongs towards the rocker was perpendicular to the axis of the latter. On making the limbs of the sugar-tongs vibrate in the manner of a tuning-fork, they communicated longitudinal vibrations of equal duration and number to the board, and through it to the lead and points supporting the rocker; which latter itself immediately acquired vibratory motion isochronous with the vibrations of the tongs, and by successive blows upon the lead, produced sound. Upon removing the rocker, and repeating the other parts of the experiment, no sound was produced.

Experiments with other metals were then made. A piece of curved silver plate being

heated and placed on an iron triblet, rocked and sang in the manner of the others: this is an effect which working silvermiths have long known. The superiority of lead, as the cold metal, was referred to its great expansive force by heat, combined with its deficient conducting power, which is not a fifth of that of copper, silver, or gold; so that the heat accumulates more at the point of contact.

On Monday the anniversary meeting took place, when officers for the ensuing season were elected.

#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart. in the chair. Amongst the visitors, who were very numerous, we noticed the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Hereford, Dr. Maltby, Dr. D'Oyley, &c. &c. A paper by Dr. Francis Hawkins was first read, on the history and treatment of epilepsy; a subject which the author considered might be interesting not only to physicians, but also to men of learning, on account of the many curious superstitions connected with this complaint by the ancients, as well as on account of the light which its symptoms afford to the study of disorders of the brain, and of the wonderful laws of nervous sympathy. For a description of the disorder a passage was cited from Lucretius, which is not only possessed of high poetical merit, but contains as striking and accurate a portrait of epilepsy as can possibly be drawn. An account was then given of the opinions of the ancients upon the subject, as they may be gathered not only from the writings of Hippocrates and Aretæus, but also from passages in the works of Plautus, Theophrastus, and Pliny. It was observed as remarkable, that the *Ælian law*, which required amongst the Romans the dismissal of the *comitia*, in obedience to the augurs, on the occurrence of the disorder, hence called *morbus comitialis*, was first disregarded by Julius Cæsar, who was himself subject to epilepsy. The disorder was formerly attributed to the agency of evil spirits, according to the opinion entertained of some connexion existing between divine inspiration and frantic gestures;—a notion which the practice of impostors, in all ages, has tended to maintain; whilst on the other hand, the popular belief has facilitated the acts of imposition. Respecting the demoniacal possessions mentioned in the New Testament, the author contended at some length,—in opposition to the opinion of Mead, who maintained that they were instances only of epilepsy or madness,—that these cases were not all of the same nature, that some were instances of natural disease, but that others must be attributed to miraculous origin,—that the terms *δαίμωνιζομαι*, *δαίμονιον ἔχειν*, might, indeed, be sometimes used in a popular sense, according to the belief common among the Jews; but that in reference to other cases, however much they might resemble cases of epilepsy, the sacred text is too precise to admit of such an interpretation. In order to explain the physical condition of the brain and nervous system, on which the symptoms of epilepsy depend, Dr. Hawkins entered into some observations on the nature and peculiarities of the circulation within the head; and he thought that two opposite errors occasionally prevailed concerning the pathology of epilepsy; both leading to erroneous practice, the disorder being attributed by some persons to nervous irritation, to the exclusion of all consideration of the state of the vessels of the brain; by others being attributed always to inflammation, or congestion; the latter notion often leading to excessive and

injurious depletion; the former to the neglect of that moderate depletion, which experience has proved to be useful and necessary. A strong affinity was shewn to exist between various forms of nervous disorder, and some curious instances were related of the effects of sympathy in consequence—irritation of the nerves, or of passions of the mind, especially fear. In the cure of epilepsy, even in cases not dependent on primary disease of the brain, Dr. Hawkins still recommended that some measure should be adopted for the relief of the head itself, especially if the case should have been of long continuance; because the tendency of disturbance of any part of the nervous system is to produce disorder of the brain or its membranes. With the view, however, to prevent such disturbance, and to lessen the susceptibility of the nervous system, Dr. Hawkins stated, that there were two remedies which he had found more efficacious than any preparation of steel, or other species of mineral tonic; one being the oxide of zinc; the other, which he considered a still superior remedy, being the sulphate of copper, the excellence of which is further sanctioned by the high authority of the president of the college.

The registrar next read a paper of Dr. Macmichael's upon land scurvy. It contained, together with many medical observations, various curious particulars, which were derived from the voyages of some of our most celebrated navigators. The disease called scurvy, which used to be so terrible a scourge at sea, has now, as every body knows, been almost banished from our navy, by the improvements of modern times. Still, however, it does occasionally appear, even in the best-disciplined vessels, and where every precaution as to diet is taken to prevent its occurrence. The circumstances under which this happens, combined with the observations which Dr. Macmichael's practical experience has afforded him in the metropolis, throw a novel light upon the origin of this formidable disease, and would seem to prove, that, in enumerating its causes, we ought to regard certain *states of the atmosphere* to be quite as efficacious in its production, as impoverished diet, or the long-continued use of salt provisions, to which it has hitherto been solely attributed. It seems that in the summer of last year an uncommon number of cases of land scurvy (called, in the new-fangled phraseology of the present day, *purpura*) was admitted into the Middlesex Hospital. In endeavouring to account for this extraordinary phenomenon (for land scurvy is a rare disease), the Doctor thought, that the very unusual state of humidity of the atmosphere last summer might possibly not a little contribute to render those persons liable to this disease, whose constitutions were already broken down by low diet, or habits of intemperance; and this supposition of his he found to be completely verified and corroborated by the experience of several eminent navigators, who have given to the world the relations of their expeditions. Dr. Macmichael, in his paper, cited an extract from the English translation of La Perouse's voyage; by which it appeared, that, on his last unfortunate expedition, he, in a letter written by him from Botany Bay, congratulated himself upon his crew having entirely escaped the attacks of scurvy, and attributed this piece of good fortune to the measures he had adopted, by fumigations and braziers of burning coals, to counteract the effects of the pernicious humidity occasioned by fogs. When La Perouse commanded during the American war the French naval expedition in Hudson's

Bay, his attention had been attracted to this circumstance; and he remarks, in his account of that affair, "J'avais fait la triste expérience dans ma campagne de la baie d'Hudson, que l'humidité froide était peut-être le principe le plus actif du scorbut." The experience of Captain Parry, in his voyage of discovery to the North Pole, goes quite to the same point; and, still more recently, the observations of Capt. Philip King, whose return from his survey of the southern extremity of South America we recently noticed in the *Lit. Gaz.*, strongly confirm this idea. These various testimonies, together with his own remarks and those of Dr. Heberden, were ingeniously brought by the author to illustrate his view of the subject. In the more medical part of the paper we agree with the Doctor, in thinking that he succeeded in proving that Sydenham not only described the disease as well, but treated it also in the same manner as modern physicians. Dr. Macmichael concluded his paper, by regretting that the works of Sydenham (a mine from which the most valuable hints may be taken) were not at present more consulted; and stated, as we think with great truth, that the scurvy will be found, upon investigation, to be not a solitary instance of new names given to old diseases, and methods of cure vaunted as novel improvements in practice, which are nothing but the unacknowledged revival of old modes of treatment, that have fallen into comparative oblivion. We consider this paper to be a valuable addition to our stock of information, and to have afforded a favourable specimen of the manner in which a step may be made in the philosophy of medicine.

## LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The supplement to the descriptive catalogue of New Holland birds in the collection of the Society, and published in the fifteenth volume of the Transactions, compiled by Mr. Vigors and Dr. Horsfield, was read: the paper was illustrated by specimens of the birds; amongst them was a new species of sea eagle, and several of the *psittacide* tribe. A catalogue of the rarer plants growing in the neighbourhood of Tring, Hertfordshire, by Richard Chambers, Esq., was likewise read: the paper was accompanied by a drawing of the true *orchis militaris*, one of the rarest of the English *orchideæ*. Several fellows were elected; and the chairman announced that the anniversary meeting would take place on the 24th instant.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting held on Monday, Mr. Knight, the President, in the chair, the auditor's report was read. It appeared that the Society's debt, which amounted on the 1st of May, 1830, to £16,437, had been reduced, by a system of economy, to £13,895 at the 1st of April last. The admission of *ladies as fellows* of the Society had been agreed upon. At the usual meeting on Tuesday, a communication on the means of prolonging the duration of valuable varieties of fruit, by the President, was read. Amongst a fine collection of flowers exhibited, there was a very beautiful specimen of the *calceolaria corymbosa*; it was nearly three feet high, and had been reared by manure water: some apples of 1829 were also on the table. A numerous assemblage of ladies attended; and there is little doubt that these meetings, during the summer months, will be exceedingly popular. The affairs of the Society, to quote from the gardener's calendar, are in a very promising condition.

## LONDON INSTITUTION.

MR. BRITTON's fifth lecture was given at this Institution on Monday evening, and embraced some accounts, with numerous illustrations, of Christian Architecture of the Middle Ages. In tracing this original, picturesque, and greatly diversified class of buildings through Italy, from the time of Constantine the Great, the first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, into the provinces of France, Spain, Germany, Normandy, and England, the lecturer condensed a mass of information within the compass of a short lecture: but it was evident that he was oppressed with the multiplicity of subjects, and was therefore necessitated rather to hint at than describe many of them. With a series of about sixty drawings he pointed out the characteristic features of the round churches and baptisteries of Rome, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Pisa, England—the lofty and highly enriched towers of Germany—the spires of that country, Normandy, and England; with various fine crosses, chapter-houses, &c. Some beautiful models were also exhibited. After animadverting on the many inappropriate and inconsistent names that have been given by different authors, from the time of Sir Henry Wotton to the present, intended to designate the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, the lecturer enforced his opinion that the term *Christian Architecture* was the most appropriate, historical, and unexceptionable. The concluding drawing was a large elevation of the famed eastern window of York Cathedral, which was executed in three years by John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry, and for which he was paid fifty-five pounds! whereas a window of similar size, and with inferior materials, would cost at least five thousand pounds at the present day.

Dr. Crotch gave his seventh lecture on Music at the same Institution on Tuesday, and dwelt principally on the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah, by Handel.

At the Soirée on Wednesday night, a large company assembled in the commodious library room, and afterwards attended an interesting lecture, by Dr. Clarke, on Volcanoes.

## RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

MR. T. PHILLIPS recommenced his lectures on Vocal Music and Singing at this establishment, on Monday evening, to a large and applauding audience.

## IMPROVED PARCHMENT.

Among the valuable improvements of the present time, and a forcible example of the application of useful knowledge to a useful purpose, we are this week called upon to notice a new mode of preparing parchment, so that it can be written on without employing pounce, and adapted for books, deeds, petitions, &c. &c., in a manner far preferable to any thing of the kind hitherto manufactured. It seems that in 1823 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed, "to inquire into the present method of engrossing bills, and whether any alterations in the mode and kind of writing can be made, with advantage to the public service." This committee reported on the perishable nature of the public records, which it ascribed to the quality of the inks, and other causes. Mr. Terry (of the firm of Walkden, Derby, and Terry, ink manufacturers, who supplied the government offices) had his attention thus called to the important subject; and if we may judge by the result, he not only prosecuted his inquiries with great ability and

skill, but has succeeded in producing an article of immense present and future consequence. By a chemical process he has, as is testified on the high authorities of Messrs. Hatchett, Brande, and Faraday, prepared a parchment of the most facile and durable kind—like common paper, as far as ease in writing upon it is concerned; and in durability, with the power of freshly retaining what has been written, likely to surpass the most carefully preserved documents of past ages. Mr. Terry having freely explained his process to the eminent chemists we have named, they report to the lords commissioners of the treasury as follows:—

"1. That the texture of Mr. Terry's parchment is much superior to that which is at present in general use.

"2. That being deprived of grease, the facility of writing upon it (even on both sides) is much increased, and the great inconvenience caused by grease in common parchment is obviated.

"3. That the surface being perfect, so as not, like common parchment, to require pounce to be applied, is a very great improvement, as the pounce used for parchment and vellum, being composed of pumice-stone, chalk, or whitening, and white lead, has a great tendency (by the two latter especially) to act upon the ink so as in the course of time to be likely to diminish the legibility of the writing, approaching in some cases to obliteration.

"4. That Mr. Terry's parchment not only receives with facility, but more permanently retains the ink than common parchment; for we have practically ascertained, by comparative experiments, that although writing upon common parchment could most commonly be destroyed by violent friction after being moistened with water, such was not the case with the parchment prepared by Mr. Terry, the durability of which (namely, the parchment) we also conceive is probably increased by his process; and,

"5. From the nature of that process we think that the durability of the ink (if of good quality) is likely to be insured."

We have ourselves examined specimens of the parchment sent to us, and we consider it to be our public duty to state, that we entirely coincide with the foregoing opinions. The improvement need only to be known to recommend it to general use; and general use can be no bad thing just now, when Reform petitions and addresses are so prevalent throughout the country! We can assure their subscribers, that they may sign as many of these sheets as they please, with entire satisfaction to themselves, and on a medium which is well adapted to send down their names to late posterity. But, in truth, long after these ebullitions shall have become matter of history, we are persuaded that this parchment will be duly appreciated as a very scientific and admirable improvement. Of the party immediately interested in it we know nothing; and we are induced to speak of it as we do, simply because we deem it to be of much public utility, and are always happy to help ingenious and clever men forward to their due reward.

## LITERARY AND LEARNED.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. Three papers were read: the first of which was entitled, "On the effects of hot water on the batrachia," by Dr. M. Hall; the second was an account of a new method of propelling vessels, by Mr. W. Hale; communicated by Richard Penn, Esq.; and the third, "Additional thoughts on the use of the ganglions in furnishing electricity for the production of animal secretions," by Sir Everard Home, Bart. F.R.S. Dr. Hall presented his work, entitled, "Researches principally relative to the morbid and curative Effects of Loss of Blood." Several other works were presented to the Society.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HALLAM in the chair. Mr. Hardwick exhibited a Roman altar, found about 15 feet below the surface, in digging for the foundations



of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, in Foster Lane. It is a curious and elegant specimen, having on the front a very graceful figure, with a bow in the left hand, and the dexter drawing an arrow from the sheath over the right shoulder, with a greyhound at the side. It was doubted whether this figure represented Diana or Apollo,—we think the latter, notwithstanding that the attendant greyhound was by some considered as indicating Diana. On the back is a carving, much mutilated both by age and the tools of the excavators, but it appears to be a lyre. The ornaments on the side are branches of laurel. Mr. Ellis communicated a report (addressed to Lord Burleigh, and found among his papers) of fees and salaries to the chief baron, and other officers of the Court of Exchequer, noting the amounts in the reigns of Henry VIII. Mary, and Elizabeth. The secretary read a portion of the Rev. J. Skinner's letters relative to the site of Camelodunum. The chairman announced that the council had appointed a committee to superintend the publication of the Anglo-Saxon remains lately adopted by the Society.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.\*

APRIL 6. Lord Bexley in the chair.—The paper read was entitled "illustrations of the constitution of our ancient parliaments before the time of Edward I.," by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke. The author's object in this memoir is to controvert the following opinions, advanced by Selden and other writers after him:—that, from the Conquest to the latter end of King John's reign, all who held lands of the king had a right to be summoned to parliament; and this right being then confined to the royal tenants, all peers of parliament sat by tenure and writ of summons, and that the subsequent division of the royal tenants into greater and less barons, eventually produced the lower house of parliament. In the only paragraph of Magna Charta relative to our parliaments, the author discovers five distinct recognitions upon this subject, each of which, taken singly, shews that Selden was led by a previous hypothesis to form erroneous conclusions from a misconception of the whole passage. The first of these recognitions, viz. that of a common council of the whole realm, or full parliament, he confirms by references to a record of Ina, King of Wessex, and to the Saxon Chronicle: the second, viz. that burgesses were included in a full parliament, for the purpose of granting aids, by a passage from the annals of Wigorn: the third, viz. of the tenants *in capite* for the assessment of scutages by writs of summons, issued by John, Henry II., and Edward II., for a general assemblage or parliament, and military muster, to be held simultaneously at the same place: the fourth, viz. of the summonses being addressed to the *barones majores* singly, from Eadmer: the fifth recognition of Magna Charta regards summonses being addressed generally, through the sheriffs and bailiffs, to all other tenants *in capite*. From the premises thus laid down by the writer, he concludes—1. That no peer claimed a right to be summoned to parliament, except it was held for the assessment of scutages. 2. That the lords attended the court from custom at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and that then parliamentary business was transacted. 3. That they were summoned upon emergencies. 4. That the inferior tenants *in capite* had a right to be summoned *en masse*, whenever a scutage

was to be levied; and that when so summoned, they elected delegates from their own body to represent them in parliament—whence our knights of the shire. 5. That citizens and burgesses had a right to return members from their own body, when aids were to be granted. 6. That a convocation of the clergy accompanied such parliaments of king, lords, and commons. From these deductions it follows, that whatever modifications may have subsequently ensued, the ancient constitution of parliament was, in substantial, much the same as it now is—with this exception, that parliamentary business was transacted at the royal festival meetings, without apparently any convention of the commons' house, although that was indispensable when taxes were to be imposed, or a full parliament was requisite, on account of the importance of the business.

Several presents of books were laid upon the table.

APRIL 20. The President in the chair.—The paper read was the official report of Yousuf Agah Effendi, ambassador extraordinary from the Sublime Porte, on delivering the imperial credentials at the court of St. James's, in January 1795; translated into English by M. Joseph von Hammer, of Vienna, honorary member of the Society. In this document the ambassador gives his government a very minute and characteristic account of the ceremonies attending his reception by the sovereign of England, the presents of which he was the bearer, the speeches delivered upon the occasion, &c. The report was accompanied by a letter (likewise read) from the translator, containing a notice of the series of Turkish imperial historiographers. This curious piece of oriental diplomacy, though not of great historical interest, has, at least, a local one for London, and a recent one, as the circumstances it details took place only thirty-six years ago: the translation was also further interesting as the work of a learned foreigner.

Among the presents of books announced, was a collection of pamphlets, &c. from the Rev. H. J. Todd, to whom the Society's library is largely indebted.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NUMEROUS as are the attractions of the Exhibition at Somerset House, we are persuaded that, at the present moment, none will be more powerful than the Portraits of our venerated Sovereign and his amiable Consort, by that veteran artist Sir William Beechey, the vigour of whose pencil seems unimpaired by time. Whether with respect to fidelity of resemblance, to unaffected simplicity in design, or to clearness and brilliancy of colouring, they will be contemplated with the highest interest and satisfaction.

No. 163. *The Angel releasing Peter from Prison.* W. Hilton, R.A.—We are rejoiced to see Mr. Hilton coming out so splendidly this year. This is one of his finest works. The composition is learned and excellent, the variety of character admirable, and the effect, particularly with reference to the sleeping guards, strikingly forcible. It is a picture which does the highest honour to the English school.

No. 79. *The Maid of Judith waiting outside the Tent of Holofernes, till her Mistress had consummated the Deed that delivered her Country from its Invaders.* W. Etty, R.A.—Another noble production. Nothing can exceed the intensity of interest expressed in the countenance of the principal figure; and the general

tone of colour, as well as the management of the light, is absolutely sublime.

No. 55. *The Progress of Civilization; the ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the Mechanical Arts.* H. P. Briggs, A.—Full of grandeur and contrast. The character of the Druid, in particular, is very finely marked. There are two youthful heads, seen in reflected light, which are perfectly enchanting. Some portions of the colouring, however, are rather crude; and a little more union in the general effect, so as to combine the various parts into a harmonious whole, would be advantageous.

No. 64. *Sir Calpine rescuing Serena.* W. Hilton, R.A.—Charming! The beauty and spirit of this performance have never been surpassed. The colouring is exquisite: we scarcely recollect any thing in the flesh of Titian's females more completely mellow and harmonious than that of the almost lifeless form of the intended victim. Nor was energetic action ever more happily depicted than in her gallant deliverer.

No. 113. *The Dinner at Mr. Page's house, supposed to take place in the first act of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."* C. R. Leslie, R.A.—There is an exhaustless fund of entertainment in this delightful picture; and a variety of character exhibited in Falstaff and his satellites, as well as in the other guests of Page, attired in all the quaint costume of former times, which must rivet the attention of every spectator. Were we to say in which of the *dramatis personæ* we think Mr. Leslie has been the most successful, we should name Slender, the inanity of whose countenance is irresistibly ludicrous, without the slightest caricature. But they are all admirable. The colouring and the effect recall in our minds mingled remembrances of Tintoret and P. Da Hooge. A hypercritical would perhaps observe that the shadows are rather black, and that there is a little want of keeping.

No. 178. *Vision of Medea.* J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—Colour! colour! colour! Still there is something so enchanting in the prismatic effect which Mr. Turner has produced, that we soon lose sight of the extravagance, in contemplating the magical result of his combinations. We are bound to add, that if he could have imparted beauty of form and feature to his figures, with a little repose for the eye, this work would in other respects have been as admirable as it is extraordinary.

No. 152. *Lear, attended by Cordelia and the Physician.* G. S. Newton, A.—Nothing can be more touchingly tender than the inquiring look of Cordelia, nothing more affecting than the stricken Lear; the fire of his glance quenched in weakness, and the image of approaching death visible in every feature. Rich and harmonious colouring we always expect from Mr. Newton; and his excellence in that respect is here strikingly manifested.

No. 1. *Margaret at Church, tormented by the Evil One;* No. 33. *Faust preparing to waltz with the young Witch at the Festival of the Wizards and Witches in the Harz Mountains.* R. Westall, R.A.—A great deal of talent, both in composition and in character, is displayed in these performances; but we think it would have been shown more advantageously on a much smaller scale.

No. 307. *View of Trent, in the Tyrol.* A. W. Calcott, R.A.—Mr. Calcott, we are happy to say, has his full number of works (eight) in the present exhibition; and there is not one among them on which the eye does not rest with tranquil delight. Of this constellation of beauty, however, the most bril-

\* We have to refer back a little to bring up the arrears of our reports of this excellent institution.

liant star, in our opinion, is his "View of Trent." The silvery hue which pervades it is fascinating; and without any apparent effort, or strong contrast, its truth is such, that the spectator fancies he can actually walk into the scene.

No. 112. *Portrait of John Woolmore, Esq., Deputy Master of the Trinity House.* Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A.—An admirable whole length; firmly and finely painted.

No. 172. *Portrait of Lieut-General the Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.* H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.—The same may be said of this, which is one of Mr. Pickersgill's most successful works.

No. 106. *Portrait of Lady Janet Walrond.* T. Phillips, R.A.—An elegant portrait. The drapery is perhaps redundant; but it is exquisitely toned, and managed with Mr. Phillips's usual skill.

[To be continued.]

#### SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

[Second Notice.]

No. 177. *Odds and Ends.* J. F. Lewis.—If the artist does not "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," he can still find "good in everything," as this pleasing composition sufficiently proves.

No. 181. *Jenny Deans imploring Queen Caroline to save her Sister's Life.* Miss L. Sharpe.—The fair artist has been eminently successful both in the choice and in the execution of her subject, especially in the dignified character of the duke, and in the humble yet graceful posture of the supplicant. The queen, however, has, we think, scarcely enough of the proud bearing with which the graphic writer of the "Heart of Mid Lothian" has invested her.

No. 201. *Interior of a Cathedral (Composition).* F. Mackenzie.—No better place could have been contrived for the display of so magical an effect of light.

No. 253. *Study of an Old Man.* W. Hunt.—The rugged rather than the polished is the favourite subject of this very able artist's pencil; and character rather than sentiment distinguishes his works; with the exception of No. 86, *Prayer*, which is full of intense pathos. If we might be allowed a passing hint, we would say that Mr. Hunt's flesh is somewhat too red in its hues; and that he is too much enamoured of a new green, which the colourmen have lately invented, to be quite natural in some of his fruit subjects.

No. 254. *Anghiera Castle, Lago Maggiore.* H. Gastineau.—A fine combination of grandeur, beauty, and repose.

No. 265. *Fruit and Flowers.* Miss Byrne.—Great skill and delicacy of execution, superadded to great ease and grace of arrangement. The labour of thought in the latter is judiciously concealed by seeming accident.

No. 264. *Rubens' House, Antwerp.* S. Prout.—The style of the building is in perfect accordance with the style of the compositions of the extraordinary man to whom it belonged, grand, rather than elegant. The tone of colouring, as well as in No. 28, *Part of the Zwinger Palace, Dresden*, is more chastened than in the generality of Mr. Prout's works; in contemplating which we have often wondered how even an artist's eye could detect such variety of tint in bare walls.

No. 266. *Pont de la Belle Croix, Nantes.* F. Nash.—Forms such as this view presents would be interesting in any circumstances; but under the magical effect of light with which

Mr. Nash has invested them they become enchanting. Yet there is no sacrifice, no exaggeration. What is in shadow is still to a certain extent luminous. The building opposed to the sun's place in the picture is as clear, though not so bright, as the water under the bridge.

No. 267. *The Admonition, from Lines by the Ettrick Shepherd.* F. Taylor.—We do not happen to remember the lines, but the character of the picture sufficiently marks their import; while the execution does credit to the hand of the artist.

No. 270. *Asses.* R. Hills.—We have seen many admirable representations of these most picturesque, most persecuted, and most patient animals, but none more true to nature than the group under our notice. The composition is excellent, and is in perfect accordance with the simplicity of the subject.

No. 279. *Rebecca at her Evening Devotions in the Preceptory of Templestowe.* Miss L. Sharpe.—Rich in colouring, and powerful in chiaroscuro.

No. 288. *A Scene from Twelfth Night, a Sketch.* T. M. Wright.—One of Mr. Wright's best compositions; and we have no doubt that on a larger scale it would have appeared to greater advantage.

No. 308. *The Impenitent.* G. Cattermole.—The expression in the hero of this performance is admirable; if villainous features can in any case be a fit subject for admiration.

[To be continued.]

#### SUFFOLK STREET EXHIBITION.

[Concluding Notice.]

AMONG the miniatures, the beautiful productions of Mrs. J. Robinson are, as usual, prominent. There are also many attractive works in the same class of art by Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Collen, Miss Derby, Mr. J. Hargraves, Mr. W. and Mr. C. R. Bone, &c. To these may be added some clever copies, by Mr. C. R. Bone, Mr. F. Read, and Miss L. Adams; and two spirited little compositions in silver, by Mr. B. Betts and Mr. J. Cramphorn.

Of the engravings, there are but few which have not already been noticed in the *Literary Gazette*. We were much pleased with No. 820, *Proof, nearly finished, of Alpine Mastiffs extricating an overwhelmed Traveller from the Snow, after Edward Landseer, R.A.* John Landseer, A.R.A.

The Sculpture department exhibits great merit, in busts, groups, and basso-relievos. In the first, Mr. S. Joseph has distinguished himself. His productions comprehend a variety of characters, eminent either in station or in talents, and executed in a style in which individual resemblance is admirably united with the highest qualities of sculpture. Ten of these busts, including one of his late Majesty, executed by his command, are in marble.

No. 891. *Mother and Child.* E. H. Bailly, R.A.—This interesting group combines all that is beautiful in nature with all that is excellent in art. No artist owes less to foreign aid, or more to his own genius, than Mr. Bailly.

No. 911. *Bacchus and Satyr.* P. M'Dowell.—A beautiful and well-proportioned figure, admirably contrasted by the fallen Satyr. Subjects like this are seen to great advantage in gardens or plantations; and we should wonder that they are not frequently so placed, did we not recollect the disposition of our semi-barbarous countrymen and countrywomen, of all classes, to finger and mutilate every thing within their reach.

Among the other principal attractions of the

Sculpture Room, are No. 885, *Musidora, a Statue in Marble*, C. Rossi, R.A.; No. 886, *The Deserted Mother*, J. Heffernan; No. 897, *Hope*, T. Denman; No. 912, *Foliage*, G. Reeve; No. 915, *Foliage*, R. W. Sievier, some *Small Models from Characters in the Waverley Novels*, E. Cotterill; &c. &c. &c.

#### BURNS'S JOLLY BEGGARS.

AN exhibition has just been opened, in the Quadrant, Regent Street, of eight figures, the size of life, sculptured in stone by Mr. Green-shields, a self-taught Scottish artist, in illustration of Burns's well-known Jolly Beggars. They shew a very accurate conception of character, and singular skill in embodying that conception in a tangible form. The central group, consisting of the "sturdy caird" and the "pigmy scraper," is full of energy and action. The remaining figures, however, suffer from the injudicious choice of subject. The miserable squalidness, and moral depravity, which, lightly touched upon by the poet, do not affect the mind with any unpleasant feeling, become disgusting when actually and permanently presented to the eye in all their loathsome reality. The more close the resemblance to the truth, the more disagreeable is the contemplation of it. It is mortifying to see powers such as Mr. Green-shields evidently possesses thus misapplied. We do not advise him to attempt the dignified or the exalted. On the contrary, we recommend to him to adhere to the study and representation of familiar and even humble life. But familiar and humble life will furnish him with a thousand admirable characters and scenes, the most faithful imitation of which will be unaccompanied by the slightest offence to good taste. The exhibition is, nevertheless, well deserving of a visit.

#### PRICES OF PICTURES.

THE following has been sent to us in corroboration of what was stated in last Saturday's *Literary Gazette*, that money judiciously laid out in pictures is a safe investment: these are the prices of Mr. Cholmondeley's pictures, at the sale at Mr. Squibb's, on the day on which our remarks appeared.

Lot 20. Family piece of three figures, by Titian; sold for 200*l.*; purchased at Mr. Stanley's room for 104*l.*

Lot 28. Interior of a Stable, by Philip Wou-vernans; sold for 241*l.* 10*s.*; purchased at Sir G. Page Turner's sale for 114 guineas.

Lot 44. Landscape, with cross trees, by F. Mola; sold for 102 guineas; purchased for 40 guineas.

Of the following, there was only one, the Tribute Money, which did not sell for more than their original prices:—The Hobbima, 505 guineas; the Tribute Money, by Rubens, 252 guineas; the St. Agnes of Sir J. Reynolds, 126 guineas; the Gainsborough, 106 guineas; and the Van der Velde, 118 guineas; and indeed the same may be said of nearly all the pictures of importance in the sale.

#### MUSIC.

##### SOCIETA ARMONICA.

THE fifth of these pleasing and popular concerts was well attended on Monday last. The instrumental department acquitted themselves with their wonted efficiency: the symphony from Beethoven was given in a style of de-

\* Mr. Denman has just completed a statue of Robert Burns, in marble, the size of life, from a half-size model of the late Mr. Flaxman.

lightful precision. The beauties of such pieces are, however, mysteries, and when prolonged, roll somewhat heavily upon the drum of the less artificial ear. A Mrs. Kate Williams, from Italy, made her maiden-curtsey in this country. Whether from the becoming diffidence of a *débutante*, we know not, but her voice was unequal, and its power occasionally approached to harshness, and was either painfully forcible, or, in the other extreme, feeble and ineffective. Weber's overture (Jubilee) was warmly encored; nor do we mean to detract from its merits, when we say this was obviously, if not solely, from its containing "God save the King." Made. Stockhausen sang some Swiss airs (the Harvest Home) with the most grateful melody and richness of tone. She well deserved the encore of the evening.

### DRAMA.

#### DRURY LANE.

HAVING, in our review of books, noticed the play of *Alfred*, we have here only to speak of its continued and great scenic popularity. The theatre is nightly filled to witness the representation, and every point which conveys a loyal or patriotic allusion is hailed with shouts of applause. Macready's *Alfred* is indeed a delightful treat; and Miss Phillips in *Ina* is not less deserving of the most favourable notice. Though circumstances somewhat retarded the true appreciation of this accomplished actress for a while (as they also prevailed for too long a time against the masterly art of Macready), the public has now learnt to do justice to both; and on every new occasion to receive its recompense in stimulated efforts and consequent excellence. Mr. Cooper has the only other prominent part, that of *Guthrum*, and he performs it very ably.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

THE comedy of the *Exquisite*, by Don Telesforo de Trueba, was produced here on Saturday, and repeated on Monday and Thursday, with increased effect and success. Before we say a word upon the play itself, we cannot help noticing the state of the house on the first night\* of the performance, when it was comparatively empty, except for free admissions and orders: we do not believe there was 100*l.* in money. Now it is curious to observe the critics of the press almost unanimously exclaiming against translations and adaptations, lamenting the decline of the drama, and calling out for original compositions,—when we thus see that an original comedy, and under extraordinary auspices too, written by a foreigner, and strongly cast, had not attractions for even a tolerable audience. We must infer from this that there are other causes than those alleged, which contribute to the low estate of our dramatic literature; and that as one swallow does not make a summer, so will not original writing suffice to sun and warm the gloomy regions of theatrical property. If the town really objected to the means more commonly employed to amuse it, why does it not patronise original writing when it is offered? On the contrary, in this instance, as well as on the appearance of Mr. Peake's *Chancery Suit*, the house was miserably thin.

The *Exquisite* is a lively and vivid picture of English manners among the fashionable and butterfly classes of society. In many parts it resembles caricature; but no caricature can go beyond the realities which are hourly exhibited

by persons of the description alluded to. The dandy lord, the dandy gambler, the dandy officer, the dandy servant, are all, if not true to the goddess Nature, true to the spe-god Folly; and Mr. Trueba has sketched them with an entertaining pencil. The rustic squire initiated into the school of *exquisiteism* is, of course, more a creature of imagination; but it is cleverly conceived, and pre-eminently ridiculous. The respectable merchant, who, moving to the west end, permits his wife to make herself conspicuous in the race of heartless dissipation, and the wife herself, and daughter, are well-drawn characters; and well contrasted by the more citizen-like manners and habits of a rational man, satisfied with and reflecting credit upon his station. These are the principal objects of the author's delineation; and, as his comedy is rather a display of life than an attempt to excite interest by striking events and situation, we have the less to regret that its plot is extremely simple. The country squire, taught a lesson of prudence, by being plundered in London; the mercantile *parvenus*, mortified and laughed at by those superior beings who condescend to feed upon their luxuries, and intrigue with their womenkind; the escape from dishonour of a heroine, who is in good time discovered to be the sister of one of her pursuers, and her marriage to a deserving French gentleman,—thus aiming to remove weak and indiscriminate national prejudices against foreigners,—are the ingredients wrought up into the pleasant shape of a very amusing play. One of its most obvious merits is the dramatic skill with which the scenes are arranged; and another, the dramatic neatness and spirit of the dialogue. In the latter respect there is nothing forced; the conversations run easily on; and the playful or satirical hits which enliven them are such as might either raise a laugh in the drawing-room, or extort a bravo on the stage. The following transcript from the playbill will shew how efficiently Mr. Trueba's conceptions were "bodied forth:"

Lord Castleton, Mr. C. Kemble; Count Valmore, Mr. G. Bennett; Lord Belcourt (Peer Exquisite), Mr. Parry; The Hon. Frank Cecil (Military Exquisite), Mr. Abbott; Melton (Sporting Exquisite), Mr. Wrench; Gosling (Country Exquisite), Mr. Keeley; Sir Benjamin Bonus, Mr. Bartley; Mr. Stockland, Mr. Egerton; Timothy Oldie, Mr. Blanchard; Street (Valet Exquisite), Mr. Power; Mrs. Stockland, Mrs. Gibbs; Lilian Evendale, Miss E. Tree; Harriet, Miss Nelson; Kitty, Mrs. Keeley.

It is almost, if not altogether, invidious to particularise any of the performers, each having done as much as the part assigned to him or her allowed. Keeley was very droll; Abbott perfection to the last "bore;" Parry a capital supper-hunter; Wrench a superior Jeremy Diddler; and Power the prince of valet impertinences. In the board of trade, Bartley and Egerton were most responsible men; and for nobles, in these reforming times, C. Kemble a fair oligarch, and Bennett a worthy count. Blanchard, in *Timothy*, was what Blanchard always is, pithy and characteristic. Miss E. Tree excellent, and especially in her principal scene with C. Kemble; Mrs. Gibbs quite at home; and Mrs. Keeley the best of *soubrettes*. We have much pleasure in printing the prologue, which may be esteemed a literary curiosity, as that species of composition is no longer *exquisitely* in fashion; and it is the first attempt of L. E. L.\*

"Hard is his fate, who on a foreign strand  
Has but the memory of his native land;

\* Since the first night, the first six lines have been omitted: the prologue begins with the fifth couplet, which is followed by the fourth. We must say, we do not reckon this an improvement.

His childhood and his manhood far apart,—  
Two separate lives that from each other start;  
Who on the ruins of his earlier time  
Must raise new ties of friendship, home, and clime.  
Such is his fate,—he who would fain to night  
Win in another land a household right.  
Our author claims more sympathy than fame,  
And asks a home, where poets ask a name.  
'Tis the first time that ever stranger sought  
To utter English speech or English thought;  
And 'tis a bold attempt for foreign hand  
To sketch these fashions of our English land;  
Still our old saw encourages his aim,—  
'Tis the bye-stander who best knows the game.  
Yet, while you judge of this his first essay,  
Remember his own land is far away;  
And now that, merchant-like, he spreads his store,  
He courts your justice, but your mercy more.  
Now by the fears that must have been your own,  
Now by the hopes which each of you have known,  
Think, while the fear or hope most keen appears,  
What are the author's hopes, the author's fears:  
Think of the lonely hours that must have been  
Devoted to body forth the crowded scene!  
The gay reply, given with anxious care,  
The mirth in which the maker had no share:  
Think of the scheming nights, the busy days,  
And judge how dear the hope that asks your praise.  
Ladies, our author's from that Spanish shore  
Where beauty and romance reign'd queens of yore;  
And he were no true Spaniard not to ask  
Your favour more than all. 'Tis a light task  
To smile success, and yet that smile secures  
The praise it sweetens: may he hope for yours?  
Then let his cause in your fair hands remain,—  
You cannot let the stranger plead in vain."

On Tuesday, Miss F. Kemble performed *Lady Teazle*, for the first time, and acquitted herself well. It was for Bartley's benefit; and, what with his own deserts and the amazing attraction of Braham, who sang several songs, &c., and was enthusiastically encored in them all, we rejoice to see that it was a bumper.

#### FRENCH PLAYS.

MADAME ALBERT has terminated her engagement, most to our regret. She is an admirable comic actress; and those who have only seen her in such morbid melodramas as *Valentine*, *ou la Chute des Feuilles*, *Isaure*, &c. can have no conception of the spirit, the grace, and finish of her performances in true comedy or bustling farce. Madame Albert selected *Madame du Barri*, and *Le Procès du Fandango*, for her closing efforts; the evening being also appropriated to the benefit of Mons. Pellissé. Her personation of the piquante mistress of Louis XV. has excited as much admiration here as in Paris. Her triumphs over Richelieu, in the last scene, is the perfection of the art, and the finale was drowned in the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. In *Le Procès* she danced a fandango with Mons. Le Febvre, of the King's Theatre, in a style that might have broken the heart of Brocard, and even tantalised Taglioni. No wonder it set the court, the counsel, the clerks, and the clients in motion! We danced home ourselves with our brains in a whirl, and dreamed all night of Andalusians, cork-trees, sequidillas, and starlight. At the end of *Madame du Barri*, a wreath was flung from the upper boxes, and presented by M. Laporte to the lady, who received this very French, but well-merited compliment with equal modesty and elegance. We were pleased to see so full a house. Brunet remains; and Leontine Fay comes to console us for the departure of Madame Albert.

#### VARIETIES.

*Horticulture*.—It is stated, that in spite of all former failures and drenchings, the managers of the Horticultural Society are determined to try the chance of another fine day from our fickle climate, at Chiswick, in the course of June. We never thought much of this annual injury to the grounds, ducking of the ladies, and squabbling about the provi-

\* On Monday the house was much better attended, and the piece went off with great effect.



sions; but as it appears the institution is getting into a prosperous course, we may presume that there are good reasons for resorting to this, among other measures, in the hope of benefiting the funds.

The *Literary Fund*, as we stated last week, is fixed for Wednesday, when the Lord Chancellor will certainly preside. Of this announcement the beneficial effects have already been felt, not only in the demand for tickets, but in the promised attendance of many noble persons and gentlemen of eminence in literature; a number of the greatest poets and authors of the age will rally round the chair, and several foreigners of distinction are also expected. The friends of the Institution, consequently, look forward with satisfaction to a brilliant and productive day.

*Cloth Pictures.*—In a preceding *Gazette* we mentioned the very singular exhibition, in Soho Square, of pictures copied from excellent originals, and worked by a lady in shreds of various-coloured cloth. We have again visited this very novel spectacle, and been again much gratified, as well as astonished, by the extraordinary character of these productions. It is almost impossible to believe (nor could we, without proof positive) that they are composed of such *matériel*. Flowers, game, animals, landscapes of the first order, portraits, &c. are represented with all the truth of nature, and all the effect of art. Indeed, they cannot be distinguished from richly coloured and admirable paintings. They are well worth the attention of the public. If his Majesty were to sit for his portrait to this artist, he would be literally the monarch described by Hamlet—"a king of shreds and patches."

*Anniversaries.*—We observe that the Artists' Benevolent Fund anniversary takes place today: the Duke of Wellington is announced for the chair; but the recent death of the duchess will probably prevent his grace from doing that which is so much to be desired by the friends and supporters of the charity. The list of stewards, however, contains some noble and distinguished names; and we have no doubt but the cause of benevolence will be safe in their charge.

*The Fine Arts.*—On returning thanks for the toast of his Majesty's Ministers at the Royal Academy fête, last Saturday, the Lord Chancellor alluded to some plan for diffusing an acquaintance with the fine arts more generally among the lower orders of the people. We know not what it is; but of this we are sure, that no better means can be taken to humanise their hearts and increase their gratifications.

No. I. of Illustrations for Scrap-books, from the *Ofio*, has just reached us. The eight woodcuts are extremely clever; and when disposed of in this manner, separately in a neat little monthly tome, their effect is very good.

No. I. of a New Sporting Magazine has also been received. At present, we can only say that we admire the likeness of Mr. Ward, as an equestrian, in the frontispiece, and the beautiful vignette of Dead Deer from E. Landseer in the vignette.

*The Political Press.*—Besides the great number of pamphlets, to the publication of which the present momentous crisis has led, the party of the late ministers are disseminating, with prodigious activity, a series of penny tracts, (but also in thousands of instances delivered gratuitously), written by clever men, and well calculated to advance their views. Among the authors, Sir C. Wetherall, Mr. Croker, Mr. Theodore Hook, and

others, are mentioned; and we have no fewer than eight of these productions now lying before us—in which argument, ridicule, threats, &c. &c. are all employed against the measure of Reform brought forward by Lord John Russell.

*Edward L. Suitor.*—We rejoice to see the author of *Pellam, Devereux, &c.* among the members returned to parliament. From such eminent qualifications as he possesses, much may be expected in the senate, which is about to be occupied with affairs of such vital importance. He sits for St. Ives; and as our literary friends are curious to be well informed about their favourite authors, we may add that Henry, the member for Coventry, is an elder brother, and the writer of a volume on Greece.

*Ciliary or Vascular Motions in Molluscous Animals.*—Mr. Cheek has observed the ciliary motions, or currents, taking place along surfaces which are beset with innumerable vibratile cilia in constant motion in the sand worm (*Arenicola piscatorum*) in connexion with those internal organs supposed by Sir E. Home to be livers. The same motions have, we are pleased to see, been observed in the terminal extremities of the caeca of the sea mouse (*Halithoe aculeata*), though very faint in degree.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XIX. May 7.]

Paris and London, a Satirical Novel, by the Author of the *Castilian*, the *Exquisite*, &c., is immediately forthcoming.—In the press, Mr. Bernays' *Familiar German Exercises*.—The *Route of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps*, by Henry Lawes Long, Esq.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Wright's Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope, 8vo. 4s. bds.—Murray on the Diamond, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Fitz-Ramond; or, the Rambler on the Rhine, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Sir H. Moncrieff's Sermons, Vol. III. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Standard Novels, No. III. (the Spy), 12mo. 6s. bds.—Roscoe's Novels of the Library, No. I. (De Foë's Robinson Crusoe, Vol. I.) 12mo. 5s. bds.—Family Library, Dramatic Series, Vol. IV. (Æschylus) 18mo. 5s. bds.—Life of the Rev. E. Erskine, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Best's Sermons on the Amusements of the Stage, 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Lochley's New Picture of London, 18mo. plain, 4s.; coloured, 4s. 6d. bds.—Tate's Foreign Exchanges, 8vo. 8s. cloth.—Tyso's Inquiry after Prophecy Truth, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, with Three Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 12s. bds.—Hurwitz's Hebrew Etymology and Syntax, 8vo. 12s. cloth; Grammar, 8vo. 17s. cloth.

#### METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1831.

April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 21	From 35. to 58.	29.83 to 29.45
Friday... 22	— 39. — 63.	29.44 — 29.43
Saturday... 23	— 40. — 58.	29.48 — 29.67
Sunday... 24	— 40. — 56.	29.75 — 29.83
Monday... 25	— 40. — 63.	29.92 — 29.84
Tuesday... 26	— 38. — 64.	29.79 — 29.70
Wednesday 27	— 41. — 61.	29.62 — 29.54

Wind variable, N.E. prevailing. Except the 21st, 24th, and 27th, generally clear; a thunder storm, accompanied with hail, on the 23d, about noon.

Rain fallen, .175 of an inch.

April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 28	From 41. to 57.	29.34 to 29.31
Friday... 29	— 34. — 60.	29.23 — 29.20
Saturday... 30	— 41. — 63.	29.20 Stationary
May.		
Sunday... 1	— 35. — 61.	29.32 — 29.45
Monday... 2	— 31. — 59.	29.46 — 29.54
Tuesday... 3	— 37. — 61.	29.56 — 29.60
Wednesday 4	— 39. — 58.	29.56 — 29.52

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing. Alternately clear and cloudy, with frequent heavy showers of rain.

Rain fallen, .9 of an inch. CHARLES H. ADAMS.  
Latitude..... 51° 37' 32" N.  
Longitude.... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There is almost a total stagnation just now in the publishing world: nothing stirring but politics and monthly volumes.  
J. R. received.  
*Erratum.*—In our last Number, p. 283, col. i., the second and third lines from the top have accidentally changed places.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

**LITERARY FUND.**—The Anniversary Festival of this Institution will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1831, on which occasion the LORD CHANCELLOR will preside.

#### Stewards.

Right Hon. Lord Henley  
Right Hon. Lord Mahon  
Sir W. M. Chatterton, Bart.  
Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.  
H. Lytton Bulwer, Esq. M.P.  
J. T. B. Beaumont, Esq.  
William Behnes, Esq.  
Rev. J. H. Caunter, B.D.  
Dr. Conolly  
T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P.

Tickets, 20s. each, to be had of the Stewards; at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern; and at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern.

Dinner at Six precisely.

**ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.**—The Patronage of the King, established in the year 1810, incorporated by Royal Charter, August 3, 1827. The Friends of the Arts and Subscribers to this Institution are respectfully informed that the Twenty-Second Annual Dinner will take place in Freemasons' Hall, this day.

His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is the Chair.

#### Stewards.

The Earl of Roslyn.  
The Lord Wharmby.  
The Hon. R. H. Clive.  
Sir William Herries, K.G.H.  
John S. Alpheny, Esq.  
M. Hicks H. Beach, Esq.  
M. Blackmore, Esq.  
Thomas S. Cafe, Esq.  
George Catermole, Esq.  
William Chaplin, Esq.  
John Cochrane, Esq.  
Dominic Colnaghi, Esq.  
Rev. F. Fenner, Esq.  
Edward Finden, Esq.

Tickets, 17s. to be had of any of the Stewards; at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern; or of the Secretary, 115, Mount Street, Greenway Square. Dinner will be on table at half-past Five for Six precisely.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists is Open Daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.  
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

**THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS** is now open at the Gallery, Pall Mall East, every day, from Nine till Dusk.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d.  
CHARLES WILD, Secretary.

**BRITISH ARTISTS' GALLERY,** Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. The Eighth Exhibition for the Sale of Works of Living British Artists, is now open, from Nine till Six.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.  
J. WILSON, Secretary.

**NATIONAL REPOSITORY.** Patron, the KING. The Exhibition of New Inventions and Improvements in Arts and Manufactures, Gallery of the Royal Mews, Charing Cross, is now open daily.

Admission, 1s.  
T. S. TULL, Sec.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.**—Mr. MARTIN begs to announce that the First Part of the above Work is now published. Price, unlettered Proofs, Four Guineas; lettered ditto, Two Guineas; Prints, One Guinea.

30, Allsepp Terrace, New Road, May 6th, 1831.

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This day is published.

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The Fisherman's Departure will be published in November.

## MUSIC.

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